cob Enapp.

AMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

EXPECTORANT.

J S. MAGINNIS,
J S. MAGINNIS,
milton Lit. & Theol. Seminary.
sebster, of Providence, R. I.
wwing facts, that all interested may

ASTHMA, have tried several phy-certain' curse all of great expense, advantage. For two years I was of a night in my bed. On consult is city about my case, he advised EXPECTORANT. This medicine rould do. I have taken five bottles weakness of the stomach, which dereduced me. In abort, life had to me. Now I enjoy it, though I to ther infirmities attendant upon EBENEZER WEBSTES.

and Caps.

CHRISTIAN

Boston, Weduesday, June 15, 1842.

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CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, A Religious & Family Newspaper, the water, (Matt. 3: 16); but he who

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ratis.

much bottenmant, and all attendages are pan, seeper as the discretion of the proprietariled, until an explicit order as all papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order or a discontinuance is received; and whother taken by the theories or not from the place where they are deposited, to will be held accountable for the pay until he orders a discontinuance, and pays up all that is due.

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AGENTS

FOR THE REFLECTOR. . WILLIAM CHURCH, No. 325 Huuson
W York.
STORM HILL. Worcester and County, and will supply

Mr. Hague's Review.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE GREEK CHURCH. His inquirer very properly asks if the water. Greek church do not practise immersion, and if they are not good authority on merged (buthizetai) in water, while the such a question? Mr. T. objects to them minister of Christ or priest pronounces as witnesses on account of their super- these words, &c. stition; says that they do not always. My third witness shall be the Bishon of against the principle that it is essential to the kingdom of Greece. His pamphlet

versy turns on the meaning of a Greek verse. The plan of it is this: word, the superstition of the Greeks has man, born of Greek parents in Washing ask a man's testimony to the import of a of the head; and that the water may cover current term in his own language, and the hairs of the head."

Greek church, the stress which they lay known in Europe, Alexander de Stourdon immersion, and the reason for it, I za; who in a work entitled "Considerahave evidence before me sufficient to tions on the Doctrine and Spirit of the settle the question.

from a pamphlet published in Athens, Church has done violence to the word Secretary of the Holy Synod of Greece. baptism by sprinkling, the very enuncia It seems that some of the Russian di- tion of which is a ludicrous contradiction. vines had been endeavoring to justify Baptism and immersion are identical." some sort of ablution short of immersion, as being the Christian rite. Pharmacides Towne's statement that the Greeks do says: "But we ask the very pious Rus- not lay as much stress on immersion as the sian divines, where they found this two- Baptists of this country? and also that fold mode of baptizing? Was it in the "they are against the principle, that New Testament? But in that, baptizo, immersion is essential" to the ordinance? the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,' (Matt. make no other supposition without im-28: 19,) signifies nothing else than that peaching his sincerity, which I would not signifies. And this is manifest from the sincere, rashness connected with the

baptism of our Lord himself, who when he was baptized, went un straightway out of goes up out of the water, goes down first into the water; that is, he is all baptized in it. One mode therefore of baptizing, we learn from the New Testament-that by immersion, (xaradvasus); and immersion is no other than an entire covering by means of or in water. Then again the Russians were taught Christianity by us, and from their teachers they learned one and only one mode of baptizing. therwise ordered.

Subscriptions will be received for six months, at \$1,25,

And do not the Russian divines know how much debate exists, and how much contention takes place, between us and those who receive sprinkling (rantismon) or pouring, instead of baptism? Sprinkling or pouring, instead of baptism, according to the proper signification of the word, was introduced into the church by century, and they also have received it entire century since immersion as bapplace of deposite, and are not taken by the person to whom the common state of the payment, until he returns the paper, er gives notice to the publisher that they are lying dead in the New he Office. Testament signifies nothing other than what the verb properly signifies, we bring as a witness also a divine of the

Latin church, Dr. Frederic Brenner." Pharmacides goes on to quote Dr. Brenner on the point, and then proceeds: "See here a divine of the Western church explains the word baptizo, in the command of Jesus Christ respecting baptism; and as he explains the word, other divines, of whatever church they may be, cannot but explain it. But since the Western church sprinkles or pours, and does not baptize, it is impossible that she should not wish to justify herself. Whence also Dr. Brenner brings after the above, reasons for sprinkling or pouring; but these arguments are very much forced, as is the conclusion.

The next witness I shall bring, is from pamphlet, entitled, "Catechism or Orthodox Doctrine of the Oriental Church, for the use of the Greek Youth. Published with the apprehation of the

Page 26. Baptism is a mystery which the body is washed (louetai) with

Page 27. The person baptized is sub-

practise immersion, and are therefore the Cyclades, a member of the Synod of was published in Athens in 1837, entitled, To this I answer, that as this contro- "Orthodox Doctrine." It is composed in nothing to do with their testimony as to ton in America, and baptized by a Greek its import. Suppose a question of great priest who happened to be there, having interest should arise in this city about been left untaught in the Greek religion of a word in the Mahometan on account of the early death of the price Koran. That book was written in Arabic; who baptized him, after having obtained and if there were in Asia a community an education, returns to the land of his who had always spoken Arabic, and had ancestors. He finds himself ignorant of always had the Koran in their hands their religion. Fortunately he falls in from the first, and the word in question the way of a presbyter, who kindly exhad always been in common use among plains to him the things necessary to his them, would any man of common sense salvation. This book is designed to be say that their testimony was worth a brief system of theology, and at the nothing? Does the superstition of an same time to expose the dangers of those English sailor render him incompetent to young Greeks who are educated in tell the meaning of the word sail? Does America! In regard to baptism, it says, the superstition of any man among us, (page 238,) "Let him who is about to b affect his competency to testify to the baptized and become a Christian, stand meaning of the word sprinkle? Now let uncovered. At the same time the fonts it be remembered, that among the Greeks, must be capacious, that they be full of baptizo is as common a word, as sail, or water, so as to contain the whole body of sprinkle, among us. It is one thing to the person baptized, even to the crown

quite another thing to ask his opinion on Out of the mouth of two or three witdoctrine; and in this case, it is not so nesses, every word shall be established; much the testimony of the Greek church, and yet I will add the testimony of one as of the Greek nation, which we desire. more, a Greek writer to whom Pharma-Now in regard to the practice of the cides refers with great respect, and well The first testimony I shall adduce, is gart in 1816, says: "The Western by Theocletus Pharmacides, and the idea of the rite, in practising

What now should be thought of Mr. in the command of our Lord, 'Go ye Has he known whereof he affirmed? Has therefore and teach all nations, baptizing he been misled, or has he failed to inform them in the name of the Father, and of himself, and then spoken rashly? I can which the same Greek word properly do by any means. But though a man be

in accordance with it, though her own is quate translation of baptizo, merely for Let the testimony of the Greeks be not so. Let it be remembered therefore, the sake of party effect. And without reighed well. We ask not their opinion that the literature of the world is with us, going further, weigh the statement as to what good baptism will do, or under and then let it be asked, whether Mr. against that of Bossuet of the Catholic what circumstances it should be admin- Towne can be justified in charging us church, the Bishop of Meaux, who says,

the learned Greeks, Italians and Ger- reputation to risk as scholars. Though mans, of different churches and opposite these latter practised sprinkling, yet they opinions in theology, alike profoundly did not do it on the ground that the word

resent, Wiseman, now President of the English College at Rome, is strong in the assertion of the one meaning of the

word, which is the same now in their proved to be right? Is assumption on ture that baptism was otherwise adminis

The writings of the modern Greeks on sent English version, to be left out of rituals, that for thirteen hundred years, the meaning of baptism, are conformed this list. Mr. T. places the weight of his baptism was thus administered throughout o their early Christian literature; as for opinion on the side of sprinkling. Whatinstance, to the expressions of Chrysos- ever may have been Tyndal's practice, we Again I say, let the reader judge on om, who says, that in baptism "our have his express testimony to the scrip- which side is arrogance and assumption; neads are submerged in water as in a tural character of our view of baptism. on mine or that of my opponent. omb." (Hom. 25, in Joan.)

In a comment on Eph. 5: 26, after reprobating the conduct of the Romish clergy

If what I have now advanced in regard
to the lexicography of the word in quesractice of sprinkling called baptism, I in using a Latin form of words, he says: tion be true, then Mr. Towne's whole ar m led to ask whence it came? I press "Now as a preacher in preaching the gument is destroyed. It is not necessary the question on the Oriental church, and word of God, saveth the hearers that for me to proceed further. All those she answers "not from me." She abjures believe, so doeth the wasshinge, in that trifling suggestions about the inconvenit as an innovation which annihilates the it preacheth and representeth to us the ience of immersion, to the apostles and ancient rite, and charges its introduction promise that God hath made unto us in others, are swept away. The error must on the Papal church. I turn to the Christe; the wasshinge preacheth unto us then die of itself. If I have crushed the latter church and address the same questhat we are cleansed with Christe's bloude head of the serpent, I may well let the tion to her, and she acknowledges the shedynge, which was an offering and a tail alone. Nevertheless, a few words on saying of the Greek to be true. She de- satisfaction for the synne of al that repent Mr. T.'s treatment of several passages of clares that immersion was the primitive and beleve, consentynge and submittynge Scripture may meet the wants of some inpractice, but that by authority committed themselves unto the wyl of God.* The quirers. I will proceed therefore briefly to her, she changed it. She admits the plungynge into the water signifyeth that we to notice his objections to our views of die and claims the right to do it. The die and are buried with Christe, as conthe large and beautiful marble baptisteries serning the old life of synne which is hroughout her realm, the relics of many Adam. And the pulling out again, signienturies, stund as monuments of a buried fyeth that we rise again with Christe in a ite. Her scholars and her priests agree new life, full of the Holy Gooste, which n understanding the Greek word, and shall teach us and gyde us, and work the tian or not. The New Testament has

themselves do. I turn to the Reformed 6." This passage occurs in a work, the writings of the Reformers in their proved by God's Worde," imprinted by the word baptize means to immerse, and Probably Mr. Towns was not aware of we have proved, baptism means immerit is certain that immersion was the practite existence of such a passage from the sion, then John immersed. But Mr. T.

While these replies linger on my ear, my versy, are Mr. T.'s real opponents. of Scripture cannot import less than five attention is roused by a few voices of the First, all the Greek nation, who are comclergy of New England, denying what petent witnesses of the meaning of a term Voltaire's objection to the parrative of the learning of the old world has estab- in their native tongue. Secondly, all the the slaughter of the infants, in the second ones touching Green merature in hold learned of other nations in Europe, who

baptizo meant sprinkle, or that such was Although the practice of immersion the practice of the apostolic age. Like prevails so generally in the countries of the Catholics, their Protestants plead for Bible. No number is mentioned; but he the Eastern church, where the Pope it on the ground of expediency, convenidifferent in those which are or have been knowing that a free community, educated guesses about John's amount of strength, papal, Pædobaptist writers often repre-sent us as setting ourselves against the practice on such grounds, feels himself

It is said again that ecisions of a vast majority of the learned bound to support it by the Bible, or give ted "much water, means many springs." of Europe. This is an entire mistake, it up, and is thence driven to make the The plural form decides this point." Whatever may be the practice of church- most daring and reckless assertions. He tonishing! And yet the same evangelist es, determined as it has been by kings seems dissatisfied with the moderate uses the same phrase in Rev. 14: 2, to and parliaments, popes and cardinals, the statements of Dr. Woods and Prof. denote the "deep-sounding sea." learning of the world is on our side in Stuart, and apologizes for what he calls this we may judge of Mr. T.'s philology, tion. On no point within the their "concessions," as arising from their whole compass of theology, is there so liberality. But those venerable veterans "by their own force," decide a point. great a union of opinion, though not of in controversy have made the very best practice, among the really learned of of their cause, and after all, it is the only young Christians would naturally feel an fferent nations, as is justly observed by point within the compass of theology on interest in their Saviour's baptism, and he Secretary of the Synod of Greece. which they lose their wonted strength. would wish, if it were possible, to be bap-What though Calvin did not practise See how Mr. T. arrays his scholarship tized as he was. And as the record in immersion? It is enough for me to know against the leading men of every church. the third chapter of Matthew always sugthat he said "the word baptizo means He says the word means to sprinkle and goests the idea of immersion, millions mmerse, and it is certain that immersion pour! Weigh the statement against that have hence believed that the Saviour was was the practice of the primitive church." of Beza, the author of Latin poems, the What though Luther did not practise imwhat though Lutner did not practise in-nersion? It is enough for me to know colleague of Calvin and the translator of ample. First we are informed that hat he asserted it to be the proper mode, the New Testament, yet not a Baptist in Christ's baptism was not Christian. It as the only one "answering to the signif- practice: "Baptizo does not signify to was only a "Jewish ceremony." as the only one "answering to the signification of baptism," and that he so rendered the Greek word in his German version of the New Testament. What though Melancthon did not practice improperly signifies to immerse for the sake of dyeing. To be baptized in water, signifies no other than to be immersed in mersion? I know that he gave it the water; which is the external ceremony of which made it necessary for him to be which made it necessary for him to be suffrage of his judgment. I might say baptism." (Epistola II, ad Thom. Silium, baptized, there is no doubt but this is the the same of Beza, Erasmus, Witsius, Annotat in Marc. 7: 4, &c.) So Dr. statute to which he referred." Now Venema, Turrettein, Spanheim, Grotius Wall, one of the "Lights of the English there is one passage of Scripture which and Mosheim, the first of whom says, church," who wrote more largely than sweeps all this away. It is Heb. 7: 14, baptize does not signify to wash except any man in England in favor of infant where Paul says, "it is evident that our consequence," and the last of whom baptism, says that immersion was the Lord sprang out of Judah; of which tribe declares, "baptism was performed in the primitive practice, and that "this is so Moses spake nothing concerning priestsecond century, without the public asplain and clear, that one cannot but pity hood." Here the apostle asserts, that no semblies, in places appointed and preparthe weak endeavors of such Pædobaptists statute of the Mosaic law touched the ed for that purpose, and was performed as would maintain the negative of it. priesthood of Christ, who (verse 13) by immersion of the whole body in the "T is a great want of prudence as well as "pertaineth to another tribe, of which no hantismal font.' Eccl. Hist. Cent. I, II.) of honesty, to refuse to grant to an ad-All the learning of modern Europe, and versary what is certainly true and may Mr. T. never read this passage, or did of the most celebrated critics now living, be proved so. It creates a jealousy of he forget it? Greek, Catholic and Protestant, utters all the rest that one says." So I might but one voice on this point. If the clear mention Dr. Campbell, of the Scotch that this was the design of Christ's bapand positive testimony of the leading church, principal of Aberdeen College, tism, or deny that he fulfilled all rightscholars of the universities of Germany who made Hume actually ashamed of his eousness." Only think of this! how diswill have any weight with Mr. Towne or argument on miracles, and was indeed passionate! We must either admit that the reader, they may find it in an article the greatest biblical critic of the age in Jesus was baptized as a Jewish priest from Professor Sears, in the Christian Great Britain, in one of his theological under the law of Moses, or else deny the Review for March, 1833. The Catholic lectures, urging the exercise of candor Saviour's words to John: "Thus it be-Church, too, speaking through such men on young ministers, cites as a ridiculous cometh us to fulfil all righteousness." I

istered, or on any doctrine of the church; with arrogance for maintaining a position but their understanding of an important which the wisest men of every age have ing. In fine, we read not in the Scripevery day speech, that it was in the time our side, or on his?

Nor is Tyndal, the takker of our preby the acts of councils and by the ancient tered; and we are able to make it appear

1. John's Baptism. It is useless in this onnection to discuss the question whether John's baptism is to be called Christhe primitive practice, as the Greeks wyl of God in us, as thou seest, Rom. but one name for the ordinance, by whomchurches, and their learned men, with entitled, "The Obedience of all Degrees, have been the same. John's baptism came "from heaven." Jesus receive hands, declare in the language of Calvin, William Copland, at London, 1561. tice of the primitive church,"* yet plead pen of Tyndal, or he would not have cannot see how it was possible for John for the change, since it is made on the ground of expediency or convenience.

Spoken as he has done.

We may see then who, in this controling, in a year and a half. "The passage then who has been five them." hundred thousand." This reminds me of of Matthew. Why, he says, Herod must

was it possible that the other historians should not have noticed it? This will do very well for a skeptic, but it is absurd a case, against a plain statement of the guesses how many there were, and then

It is said again that the phrase transla

II. The Baptism of Christ. Most immersed. Special effort is therefore

He adds, that we must "either admit Bossuet of a former age, and of the instance of the want of it, the case of must leave our author and Paul to settle this. It was the Holy Spirit who indited the seventh of Hebrews.

monial law required that the washing of the priests, (Lev. 8: 6,) when consecrated to their office, should be performed by sprinkling. Num. 8: 7. According to the Scriptures, therefore, Jesus our Priest was sprinkled." All I ask is, that the reader will peruse the law of consecration in the eighth chapter of Numbers, and then ask himself if Jesus fulfilled that

In what sense thee did Christ fulfil righteouspess by his baptism? I answer. he term righteousness here denotes practical obedience, as in Luke 1: 6. And baptism was a part of Christ's obedience 'as a son," because it was an appointnent of the Father, that thus he should be made "manifest to Israel." John knew not the Messiah personally, nor under what circumstances or at what time he should see him. But he knew that the circumstances were appointed. The event made it plain. Such is John's own account. See John 1: 31, 33. "And I knew him not, but that he should be made manifest to Israel, therefore am I come, baptizing with water. And I knew him not; but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost. And I saw and bare record that this is the Son of God." In baptism, therefore, Christ is our example; and it is our duty for the

III. The Baptism of the Three Thous-and. Mr. T. thinks that the three thousand converts on the day of Pentecost there was not water enough in the city; the place could be found. Is it possible that Mr. Towne should have allowed himself to write this, when Dr. Robinson's work on Palestine has been so long before the public? In that the answer is complete. In vol. 1, sec. vii, 9, there is an article of nineteen pages on the supply of water in Jerusalem. The extent of the cisterns, reservoirs, fountains and pools, for all the purposes of life, appeared truly amazing

in all ages has been exposed, we no

sooner have admitted the swine to the baths than the disciples." See Acts 2: 46, 47. "They were daily in the temple. praising God, * * having favor with all So I might proceed to mention all the

little improbabilities and inconveniences which a fertile imagination has thrown up, to discredit the obvious sense of the ecord of baptisms in the Acts of the Apostles. Proceeding in the same spirit, I could just as easily throw uncertainty mah. If Dr. Judson had written some of his communications in Greek, I could show just as plausibly the great improbability that by the word baptizo he always meant immerse. Just so in regard to Oncken in Germany; in cases where he has baptized in great haste, and amidst great trials, I could suggest a multitude f difficulties of the same sort, against inderstanding his accounts always to involve the idea of immersion. One of the best attested facts in history, is, that on the 16th of April, 404, Chrysostom immersed three thousand Catechumens, oung persons who had been instructed Christianity at Constantinople. This ne did with the assistance of none but the clergy of his own church. And yet there are as many improbabilities to be suggested against this statement as against any of the missionary accounts in he Acts of the Apostles.

Mr. T. well observes, that "this con troversy touches more than the simple question of immersion." Ay,-it does ndeed. It touches the fundamental principles on which all languages are to be nterpreted; for on those adopted here. there is not a page of the Bible which gives forth a definite meaning. No con troversy can be settled, "shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon the prospect, and skepticism becomes the dictate of wisdom, because faith can have no foundations.

The number of instances in which this

work betrays ignorance, or forgetfulness of plain scripture facts, is quite startling. The writer speaks as if the Jews knew nothing of religious immersions. He says that the Apostles "had been educated to regard sprinkling as sufficient for ceremonial purification, and from early ceremonial purification, and from early childhood had seen the leper and the The next statement on Christ's baptism is equally astounding. "The ceretism is equally astounding. "The ceretism is equally astounding." The ceretism is equally astounding. "The ceretism is equally astounding." This is

dent Beecher, of Illinois, has ventured fo 'Nor is the washing of the clothes, so often spoken of, enjoined by a word denoting immersion." Now for the refutation of Now for the refutation of this, just turn to Numbers 31: 21, 23. This is the ordinance of the law which the Lord commanded Moses. Every thing that may abide the fire ye shall make it go through the fire, and it shall be clean; nevertheless it shall be purified with the water of separation; and all that abideth not the fire, ye shall make go through the ater." Now this passage has been in the Bible ever since these writers were boys, and how is it, that to all intents and purposes they never saw it? Very different from theirs is the statement of Calmet, as edited by Dr. Robinson. He says, "the priests and Levites before they exercised their ministry, washed themselves. (Ex. 39: 4; Levit. 8: 6.) All legal pollutions were cleansed by baptism, or plunging into water. To touch a dead body, &c., required purification. These purifications were not uniform; generally, people dipped themselves entirely under the water, and this is the most simple notion of the word baptize." (See the article, Baptism.) It is asked with a tone of triumph, in relation to Mark 7: 4, whether the Jews immersed their beds. If any one doubt the possi-bility of this, let him rend the article in same reason that it was his; namely, it is Calmet on Beds; and as to the fact, the Jewish canon in Maimonides runs thus: 'A bed wholly defiled, if he dips it part by part, it is pure." Their beds were not like ours. Again the Jewish rule is, if any man wash himself all over, exept the top of his little finger, he is still his uncleanness." Is not a Jewish Rabbi, from whom the learned have quoed seven centuries, better authority on Jewish customs than a New England cler-

> passage quoted in the 8th of Acts from the 53d of Isaiah, he must have just received an idea of sprinkling from the last verse of the the 52d chapter; "So shall he enrinkle many nations." Now in the Sentu-hundred and eighty-five years below Christ, this word rendered sprinkle s translated astonish, (thaumas Then it would read.

"So shall he astonish many nations; Kings shall shut their mouths at him."

The parallelism so prevalent in Hebrew oetry confirms this version. Gesenius is Hebrew Lexicon sanctions it andthrows light on its origin. Mr. T. says that "Immersers, in their anxiety to evade the point of this argument, find fault with our ranslators for following the original Hebrew in this place, and not preferring the translation of the Seventy. But this evasion is insufficient." Strange assertion! Here I ask, did not Mr. T. know very one from which Luke quotes the passage in question? The Evangelist himself takes the text of the Seventy, word for word! And well he might, for by that Greek version, foreigners became acquainted with the Old Testament, and as Rosenmüller says, "the eunuch was undoubtedly reading that version, for he does not appear to have been taught He-brew." See then how the Greek text of Luke overturns Mr. T.'s argument or this point, so that his labor is lost, and his censure on us is shared by an inspired Evangelist!
In theological discussion nothing has a

more injurious influence on the mind of a good man, than the yielding up of the feelings to the domination of a party spirit And nothing is a stronger indication of this, than the practice of warping Scripture to suit a purpose. I was struck with an instance of it a day or two since in looking at a little work of Rev. Mr. Winslow, on baptism, who in quoting Leviticus 14: 6, to establish his point, has left out the last three words, which materially affect the sense. I should be pained to think that he had done this by design, but am inclined to believe that he copied the quotation from another, inas-much as I know the same thing to have been done by a previous writer.

In taking leave of the work before me, I cannot but express the hope that what-ever controversy this subject may yet occasion here, all appeals to party prejudice may be avoided. Against this, the love of truth is the only safeguard. In such cases, nothing is more easy than a retort, but of what avail can it be? The learned deeming it most probable, as he did that Jesus himself, that Mary the mother of

"holy women" who were much with Christ, received baptism in this way, his religion kept the door of his lips, and prevented him from uttering against it the charge of being indecorous or unseemly for persons of either sex, or any rank. Harsh epithets and insinuations against one's motives do not require much research. As for myself, if I had written on this subject for mere party ends, I should own that I had committed a great sin, and without repentance I should expect to meet the frown of my Judge in the final day. Let me but be convinced that our Saviour in his last command to his disciples did not enjoin "any particular way" of applying water in the initiatory rite which he appointed, and it would cost me no sacrifice openly to avow my belief. For in taking my position as a Baptist, I did not yield to the prejudice of education, or the current of sympathy, or the prevailing custom, but was "drive im spirit" to do so from the light of truth and the dictates of conscience. Seeing Christ's command to be explicit, I saw that it was at my peril to disobey, since he had said, "he that loveth me not, keepeth not my sayings." Acknowledged as it is on all hands that baptism is an initiatory ordinance, that it precedes communion, just as an oath of office precedes all the acts peculiar to it, I perceived that it was no bigotry in any church to insist on the connection. The great question before me was this: What does the command of Christ mean? During the third year of my course in college, I spent days and nights in the investigation of it. If at any time a plausible argument against immersion made a temporary impression, the simple study of the Bible would erase it, till at last I was constrained to differ from a circle of most endeared associates, me of whom are now in heathen lands and some in heaven, and to go forth in baptism, "following the Lord fully," saying "thy word giveth light, and thy law is the truth."

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

Communication.

To the Editor of th: Christian Reflector.

DEAR SIR,-I perceive the Reflector annou ces my name again in the Ex. Com. of the A. B. A. S. Convention. Had I been present at the meeting Fwould have declined the appointment, unless my objections had been remo As it is, I must solicit the same medium of signifying my wish to be excused, lest my name in its present connection might have its little influence in sanctioning what I now consider only injudicious movements both for the abolition of slavery and heathenism.

The Convention, instead of adhering to the

original design of aiding "in the speedy and peaceful abolition of slavery," seem to have ntered the field of foreign missions. And, as this is likely to be its distinctive character, I am hardly prepared to co-operate, without a material change of views. Since I hold no office in any of the general Boards, and have never been charged with apologizing for slavery, none of course will doubt my sincerity. That it may however he indeed what

1. The present organization for foreign mis ons-the Triennial Convention-is not in any just sense pro-slavery. Its constitution does not require its members to defend slavery or to eachew abolition. If it has been used for that purpose, it is only by perversion, which admits of an easy remedy.

2. The present Board came into being by a

popular vote—unusually so—which every mem-ber had equal liberty to control personally and mediately. If enough abolition voters were not on the ground to elect the men of their choice, or if they did not, by their votes or otherwise disclaim all sanction of slavery while co-operating on missions with slaveholders, surely th fault was-not that of the persons elected!

3. This Board have not to my knowledge abused their trust, either by neglecting their appropriate work, or by devoting themselves to any other, foreign to the object of their election; and if they had, I am not sure whether by destroying the offices to get rid of the men, difficulties would not be encountered in a second and a third organization.

4. Nor have I learned that the previous Board—embracing some of the present members—did, as such, forget the business to which they were elected. If they did immediately sanction evils in this country, as real and painful as what they would remove from heathen lands. I ought to have sought their individual repentance, or in case of failure, their individual exception at the last election.

Much has been said of a "compromise," to exclude abolitionists from the Board. This may have been attempted, and if I knew it was and by whom, I would consent that they be no longer stewards. But without tangible and positive proof of their guilt, I am bound to hold them innocent. Before placing their heads on

the block, we surely ought to know the reasons.

The recent address however of the Convention disclaims this idea as a reason for the new organization. "Be it for ever remembered, that it is not because several highly esteemed men, who sympathize with this Convention, have not been re-elected to their seats in the Foreign Mission Board, &c." It is "wholly irrespective of local difficulties and personal griefs." then? "Because the Board-toward whom, as individuals, we cherish not the least unkine feeling, have professed to be neutral, where there is and can be no neutrality." Here too I need light. Had their fault been of individwal neutrality, it would have been an objection to their appointment to a work, where sympathy for suffering millions is a first qualification. But, as a Board, I must confess my inability to see how they could operate upo American slavery directly or indirectly without additional instructions from their employers If there be defect in the constitution of the Convention, by embracing only Foreign Missions, let it be supplied; but should the Board venture without authority upon other reforms than that for which they were appointed, it is uncertain for what our contributions would be expend-ed, and whether not for some objects in our

judgment uncalled for,
Against Home Mission, Bible, Publication and other sociaties confined to this country, this objection might have some weight; but against Foreign Missions least of all. And et the address denies "neutrality." "They have andirectly cast their influence in favor of retain-

and impliedly censured those who do not and stances, and yet they could not sacrifice their ing the abhorrent institution itself." If so, it is for they regarded both objects as para vill need the proof. Can it be furnished?

eason, a separation from all other general assoo solicit without reproof the gains of unpaid

fason and Dixon's line. It must run through

and money and health and paper it will expend, But we ask again, what have the members and all the responsibilities growing out of it to of that Convention now done? Simply this

owever serious views of duty towards the misnaries already in the field by my virtual sanc- dict. ion. With several of them I am personally ac- We have not time, nor did we design, to go quainted, and know them to be good men and into an examination of all the various matters true. When they descended into the well, they

only feeble ties of an external nature which ally made, they adopted this measure. Neith bind us denominationally together. But as (will our correspondent permit us to add?) do we see the consistency of warning the they cannot co-operate on missions with those epresented, these obstacles have caused a tempted to do this-and at the same let us, as Cecil says, "do something, do it, do it," them to pour their contributions, immediate and have action and results as well as measures, and abundantly, into the newly opened char For the laborers, in the great perishing harvest nel. However, this last appeal is so imporof heathen, to be contending at the threshold tant and so timely, we will not be hypercritical man who, on discovering a suicide just suspend-ed from a tree, forbade his companion to cut him down till he ascertained what the law said labor will be short. Before the next Triennial Convention, many of us will be called to our tion into a Missionary Board, descring the account. Our next Convention will be at the standard which it raised at first, but to relieve judgment with the heathen to whom we are all the missionary cause of its embarrassments, so sadly neglecting the greatest of all duties. and make it possible

The A. S. Convention, and the Cause selves-at least until the next meeting of the of Missions.

There is much truth and some poetry (if sarily, lie on the cause of foreign missions we are well aware, will be read by hundreds decline to act in concert with us. with the deepest interest. Presuming it will think that to put down certain prominent me

he brother from whom it came. tion of slavery."

ng slavery in the fellowship of the churches, cert with the Board under these circumannot fellowship it-thereby in effect sustain- missionary spirit to their anti-slavery feeling a grievous fault, and grievously they ought to and in neglecting one, they were incurring the charge, not only of indifference to that, But before I can cast a very heavy stone, I but of insincerity concerning the other. They vill need the proof. Can it be furnished?

5. This will be only the beginning of new thize with them as abolitionists, many de rganizations and "provisionary committees." clining to do anything for the heathen, on the stency will require, and with much more ground of an unwillingness to mingle contributions for so holy a cause with "the eiations. This indeed is intimated by the diddress, in the temark—"the Board of kindred lt would seem, from the language of ou stitutions are deliberately sending their agents correspondent, that they had changed as society their "distinctive character Nor will this division be precisely that of aside their original plans, and entered on an arena of conflict with all the other benevolent

every association and every church in the free States, creating new offices, new magazines states, creating new offices, new magazines, feet, then the Christian Reflector is not obtained to the competition between agents, new strifes with such doings or nurposes. We have not with such doings or nurposes. We have not about "measures," in every existing benevolent with such doings or purposes. We have n ociety. Further, after refusing all moneys entered on our public career, to waste energy rom "slaveholders and apologists" for slavery and ink in long tirades, or random hits, -granting the latter term can be defined-for against all associations, however good, whose granting the latter term can be defined—for benevolent operations, the wedge is only entered. For tuition in our colleges, newspapers, books, every thing, must either be furnished gratis to the South, or denied altogether. The ratis to the South, or demea and south all every hand to sympathize and co-operate with "apologists," North and South. Here causes for separation will thicken at every step, and peaceful abolition of slavery." And until in-"Alps on Alps arise."

Now for all this organizing, and all the time the object the A. B. A. S. Convention.

the heathen and ourselves, I must confess

—they have appointed a Committee to take myself not ready till I sit longer and count the care of their funds, and appropriate them as ost. If truth and righteousness absolutely designated;—a provisional committee, to serve cost. If truth and regular the campaign must be equire it, of course the campaign must be only so long as there shall be occasion for only so long as there shall be occasion for their services. When abolitionists shall wish again and regularly carried integrals. But really it is desirable, if possible, no longer to commit moneys to their trust, o find a more excellent way.

6. It is not clear but the present Board their office will cease. The Convention has ought, if faithful to their trust, to receive the committed this monstrous offence; we plead countenance and support of all, who did not rithdraw from the Convention before the meeting in Baltimers. ng in Baltimore, until the next election. I have posure, to all the unprejudiced and enlightened of the world-ready to abide the ver-

ecognized me among others in the curb, with the will however say, that we coincide fully with xpress understanding that we would not let go the writer in his "reasons," 1st, 2d, and 3d. the rope, without giving them at least means of Certainly the constitution of our Foreign Miseturn. Since they have got fairly at work, I sionary organization does not require its memcannot in conscience and humanity violate that here to defend slavery or eschew abolition; oledge without some premonition. I have tried neither are the members of the Board to be o apply the case to myself and judge by the blamed for having been chosen by the Conolden rule. Were I employed by the Home vention; neither have they neglected as we West, or even by a are aware, their appropriate work. It is true, church in New England, and prematurely dis- farther, as stated under the 4th head, that as a missed because of some difficulties among them- Board, they cannot operate upon American elves, I doubt whether I could acquit them of slavery, having received no instructions to blame. Even in the most favorable circum- that effect. But that these facts condemn the course pursued by the A. S. Convention, and sider it not the kindest treatment, after setting that we may now expect, as stated under the sider it not the kindest treatment, are setting down with his family, arranging his plans for years, and beginning to work to advantage, to be cast suddenly from his place, though the objection of his employers were to himself and not each other. How it must be in the case of the respective to the policy of t I will only add that these objections, felt no I will only add that these objections, felt no doubt also by others, for not serving the Convention under its present aspects, are subject to reply, if needed. But until I can prevail on the well, is being "let go." The object of the Convention, in that act, was just the of the Convention, in that act, was just the reverse. They saw their brethren thus letting go the rope, and to check the wrong-to I would hope however that others might duly take away every excuse for not fulfilling the onsider them before they would sunder the pledge which, as a denomination, we had virtuthe their contributions. If, as as in the A. S. Convention had already atstagnation in the channel, being now removed, congratulating those for whom the provision course they will cause a flood-tide. But only is made, on the arrangement, and exhorting out ways and means, seems too much like the cal; with this we are highly pleased, and to n such a case. There remaineth yet very vention. This is the use for which it was much land to be possessed, and our time and designed—not to embarrass missionary opeso sadly neglecting the greatest of an dark of the state made, why not let every man choose his

Convention—with the pleasing consciousness that the incubus of slavery does not, necespoetry is ever synonymous with imagination)
Some persons seem to suppose that our in the above communication from Mr. Swaim, object is, not so much to advance a good which is cheerfully accepted, and which, cause, as to crush the influence of those who call forth replies from correspondents, we and undermine the institutions with which shall not give loose reins to our Pegasus, but they are identified, is the object for which endeavor to keep him in a gentle mood and we live and labor. But a more false impreswithin prescribed limits. The danger of sion was never cherished or conveyed. If, as too fast and too far," is frequently asserted, there are abolitionists possessed of made apparent, in this "age of steam." We this spirit and purpose, they are not of the think the very article before us bids us be party which we represent. We are no more wary, though we respect the motives and allied to them than we are to slaveholders. Our know very well the characteristic prudence of hostility is cherished and the weapons of our warfare are directed against slavery, as We doubt not the reasons, given by Mr. S. great and crying sin, whose abolition from or declining the office to which he refers, are the land is a consummation devoutly to be both satisfactory to himself, and deserving of wished and earnestly to be pursued. If any prefer to burl their javelins at the reputation we are entirely mistaken with and influence of brethren and allies of the brethren departments of benevolent action, to kindle a composing that body, if, in their associate strife and carry on a war with missionary capacity, they are yet aiming at any other object, than the "speedy and peaceful aboli-What they have done enterprise. The objects, to whose importa relative to Foreign Missions, has not been our attention has been aroused, and for which designed as the end of their organization, or we are ready to give our energies and influ-as expressing its "distinctive character," but ence, differ as widely from these, as from the simply as one of the means, by which they purposes of the Pope of Rome. Let it then would attain the end. They constitute a be understood that if any above, we have would attain the end. They constitute a be understood, that if any charge us with portion of that large body of Christians in the harboring such designs and aiming at such ern States, who do not wish to be results, they accuse us falsely. We do abomiclaimed or accounted as the supporters of nate slavery, and feel conscience-bound to slavery, under any aspect or by any relation bear our testimony, without reserve or qualiwhatever. They had indubitable testimony fication, against it; but slaveholders we pity; that, whatever was the real fact, the impres- and our brethren at the North we love. That sion prevailed, both at the South and the some of them disagree with us on subjects North, that the members of the Baptist Board of moment, and express great regret that we of Foreign Missions were required, and had should give our influence to such a cause, submitted, for the sake of satisfying slaveholders and retaining for the Board Southern not induce us to love them the less. We patronage, to be recognized as hostile to the only look upon them as affected by prejudices, movements of abolitionists. Thus the influ-which we pray and expect they will ere-long oce of that Board and the influence of all overcome. As for denouncing them as who sustained it, seemed to be given against hypocrites, men full of moral obliquity, and anti-slavery action, and in support of slavery atterly unworthy of confidence as almoners. They felt that they could not act in full con-

ultimate object, that we stand on solid ground, verts for whom his soul had or that-these men or those ;-but, what to feel the sentiment of the prayer,

For the Christian Reflector Every thing is serious about us. iscation (in part) of a passage from Ser Francis We singham, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth.

God is serious, while from us He withholdeth righteous doom; Christ is serious, who the curse

Took upon him in our room

Holy Spirit, serious thou Art in thy continued strife With the rebel, loath to bow,—

With the dead that hateth life. Serious are the Scriptures to us,

Showing grace that can renew us, Grace that shines those depths within

Serious are the bread and wine;

Wash me, Lord, and make me white Feast my soul on food divine

Serious is the work before me,

Such a heart as mine to heal;
Apathy, that often o'er me
Comes,—rebellion, when I feel.
Serious is it men to warn,
Some to counsel, some to cheer;
And to bear unbuly scorn,
And to beach, while few may hear.

Serious to rejoice aright, And to walk, approved, in sight Of myself, and man, and God.

Serious science's hill to climb And to borrow fahey's wing Serious are the things of time

Serious is the wide creation.

Vorids are waiting, Lord, thy day— Is it now a time to laugh!

Rather will I gird my soul

Strongly, to the patient race; And, though feeble, to the goal,

Set for aye, unfluching face.

Serious may the conflict be, Hard to vanquish every wile;— Won—I shall the temple see, on—I shall the temple see,
Whose resplendence is thy smile.
WM. B. TAPPAN.

For the Christian Reflector.

Biegraphical Notice and Revival Intelligence.

friends, it is proposed to occupy your columns the other prominent traits in his character with the following account of our lamented Much people was added unto the Lord. orother, Rev. CHARLES H. PEABODY, of Ran- A very brief notice of the revival enjoye dolph. The article is substantially an extract by the people of our dear brother's late charge from the sermon preached on the occasion of will best illustrate this remark. Sometime his funeral, from Acts 11:24, "For he was a last fall, the first indications of a gracious

wenty-first day of April, 1842, aged 42 years nearly two months. Crowds attended born and educated among the Orthodox almost daily, and often quite a number is history which he used to say he could way's three times on the Lord's day. well remember. He resided in different sec- As the fruits of the revival, our lan 1824, he was married to Miss GRACE STONE to about eight years. Many of the convert the subject of occasional, though not very per- about seventeen. So that the manent serious impressions, until January, candid will judge for themselves of the cor-1830. Then he was hopefully converted, and rectness of the rumor, which has been curfaith in Christ, and united with the Baptist brother came to his death by his imprudence Church in Rockingham. By that church he in going into the water!! channel of communication, contenting ourwas licensed to preach the gospel, and in or-der to qualify himself for that arduous and re-baptized and united with the church, making sponsible calling, he closed his business and in all nearly one hundred souls. Besid prosecuted his studies successfully for about converted, and many of them will undo

the divine approbation was set upon his min-istry, and an interesting revival of religion great effort were to promote the spiritual good of that people. The proposed length of this arfthat people. The proposed length of this arhe ever preached was on the evening of the lamented and honored. The deep-felt so 5th of April, in the town of Canton, from Mat. row, depicted on all faces at his funeral, be 7: 24-27.

our annual State Fast, to a portion of his own congregation in their morning social service.

But the stroke fell most heavily, of course

spoke freely of the scenes in which we had the Master shall come and call for us. ningled during the past winter, and of his feelings in prospect of leaving all the associaoften made, which was in substance, that if any sacrifice he could make, though it were the University of Vermont, died at Burli even life itself, was required under God to on the 26 inst.

their character, or our own, there is an entire promote the revival among his people, he would cheerfully give it. "And," said he, "1 We have written longer than we designed, see no cause now for expressing a different nd yet we have not said all that it has been sentiment." His only anxiety to live seemed in our heart to say. We shall refer to these to be, that he might be instrumental in gathquestions of duty again; and shall soon be ering in the remaining fruits of the revival. able, we think, to satisfy all, with whom the ancipation and elevation of the slave is an church, the last of the dear company of conand occupy a definable position. The ques- could say indeed, "Now lettest thou thy sertion with us is not, what will please this party vant depart in peace!" He however seemed urse do truth, justice, humanity, and fidelity be done." For a few days before his death, brethren and to the Saviour, require us to he conversed but little. About the last intellipursue? and the decisions, to which the congible remark he was heard to make, was to sideration of this question will lead us, are his companion a few hours before he died. the decisions which will govern us in our Calling her to his bedside he said, "I am like the fruitless fig-tree, but the righteousness of another will secure my favor with God!" After this he offered a short prayer; and soon closed his eyes in a sleep from which he never woke, till his spirit, disembodied, soared way to its kindred world!

> Of the character of our departed brother the text quoted at the commencement of this article, is in the judgment, not only of the writer, but of his numerous friends and parshioners, a correct description.

> It suggested concerning him three remarks 1. "He was a good man." This prominent trait in his character was illustrated in three particulars. 1. His natural amiableness of disposition. In every relation he sustained in life, from the most private and intimate to the most public and sacred, he was a kind and amiable friend and brother. 2. His personal piety. He was a decided Christian. His religion was personal, experimental, heartfelt, practical. It was not a Sunday dress, or a pulpit robe, but a permanent, every day, living, active principle in his soul. 3. His benevolence. He devoted his life, his property and his all to the interests of the cause of Christ. And he felt for the world. He often expressed a willingness to devote even his only son to the work of a missionary. That sor he was permitted to baptize a few weeks before his death. Heaven grant that the mantle of his departed father may fall upon him! 2. The text suggested the remark that the

piety of our brother was of an extraordinary character. He was full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." Especially was this true of him the last year of his life. Early in last summer he began to feel deeply for the salvation of his people. And from that time till his death, his spirit never seemed to rest. His whole sou was absorbed in his great work. He never appeared too much fatigued to labor willingly or to pray fervently. And he expected the r vival, after it commenced, would go on. He was full of faith. Often when the hearts of some pastors would have sunk within them, he would say he had as much evidence that the revival was progressing as at any time since it commenced. He abounded in labor, in piety, in faith, in prayer.

3. The text suggested the remark that he was a successful minister. This was me Mr. EDITOR,-Pursuant to the request of tioned rather as the result or consequence of

good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of work were seen among the members of the with; and much people was added unto the church, and particularly in the unusual engagedness of the pastor. The work became CHARLES HOBART PEABODY, son of John eabody, was born in that part of Amherst, the middle of January they commenced hold-N. H. which is now called Mount Vernon, on ing meetings regularly both day and evening he twelfth of June, 1799. He died on the and continued with but little interruptio He was left an orphan, by the death of his their souls. The work was peculiarly quiet father, at the early age of four years. He was and orderly, yet powerful conversions occurred Congregationalists; and his worthy mother, dulged hope in a single day. The preaching ng a member of that church, was sprin- except on the Sabbath, was done mostly by kled in the name of the Holy Trinity at the age neighboring ministers. The pastor however of about six of seven years-an incident in frequently preached during the week, and alions of his native State until he was twenty- brother baptized seventy-five persons, of al-

ive years old; when, on the 30th of June, most all ages, from more than seventy down DE, of Rindge. From that time he was en- were members of the Sabbath school. Those gaged in active business, for several years in seasons of baptism were peculiarly delightful. Rockingham, Vt. until he relinquished it about A very convenient place was prepared for the the beginning of 1832. Nothing of great mo- purpose. The weather in nearly every inment respecting his religious history has come to our knowledge, except that he was subsequently haptized on profession of his rently and widely circulated, that our dear ponsible calling, he closed his business and these a large number have been hopefully these a large number have been hopefully ive years. In the fall of 1836 he accepted a ly unite with that, and some with other evan call from the Baptist church in West Sutton to become their pastor. He was ordained on versions and the deportment of the converts the 23d of November of that year.

During the period of three years in which of Christ desire.

was enjoyed among his people. About 30 on at the moment "the whole armor persons were added to the church. Near the God." In the language of the brother who close of 1839 he commenced his labors in offered his funeral prayer," "Never did a Randolph. There he was emphatically a warrior fall more gloriously, never did working man. His great solicitude and his soldier retire from the conflict with richer

ticle forbids the notice of particulars in refer. er, we will only say that his sermons, if not ence to this portion of our brother's history.

After passing over a period of more than two years from the time of his settlement in Randolph, we come to notice his closing labors discreet and conciliating, yet firm and faith-and his final conflict. The last sermon that spoke the feelings of an affectionate people His last public address was on the day of All were mourners on that most solemn

appointed to preach to them in the on his own beloved and bereaved family. He afternoon of the same day, but was unable to left a wife, one son and one daughter. They leave his house, and never went out after-wards. A combination of diseases effected Lord does, and we trust will, sustain them. the work of his dissolution. His sickness The church in R., and particularly the conwas rather distressing, than acutely painful; verts of the revival, feel that their loss is in still his sufferings were very severe. Most many respects irreparable. Our prayer is of the time he was blessed with the use of his that the event may be sanctified to that dear reason, and then always resigned to the will people and to the church in general; but es f God.

The last time the writer saw him, though who remain, double our diligence, and see unable to converse except in a whisper, he that our work be done, and well done, when

tions of earth. He alluded to a remark he had The Rev. James Marsh, D. D., Pro-

For the Christian Refector. humble Instrument of abasing

Mr. EDITOR,-As I know you take-pleasure Mr. Editor,—As I know you that pleasant in giving instances in which God in his own way abases the pride of man, I send you a years since any call has been made for the very important object; and indeed, many of the churches have never yet had the subject present. specimen of the kind which was rejained, and published to them.

The Rev. Mr. Brantly by a friend, and published to them.

Fortunately, too, the Board is at this time.

Fortunately, too, the Board is at this time. lished several years since in the classification of which paper Mr. Brantly was then the dex, of which paper Mr. Brantly was then the Able to make an arrangement with Rev. Vours respectfully, Selecton.

ious to take a part on such occasions, was a rough, uncoutit sort of a lad, who would seldom permit an opportunity to pass, without ministering some word of admonition to the people. And at ordinary times the forwardness of the chap produced no particular inconvenience. He was, therefore, generally permitted to go through his regular harangues. On one occasion when the minister rose to preach, he saw in the meeting several very genteel looking strangers, who had turned in to hear his sermon, and appeared to be prepared to give very earnest heed. He thought at the moment that it would be a fine opportunity for him to make a powerful impression upon the hearts of these strangers; and prepared his mind for one of his best efforts. Still be was apprehensive that if the service, he might frustrate all the benefit of a his sermon: and he was therefore exceedingly anxious to close, and dismiss before the youngster had time for his speech. But this could not be done; for the boy was watching his opportunity, and as soon as the preacher had finished, he commenced, and continued could not be done; for the boy was watching his opportunity, and as soon as the preacher had finished, he commenced, and continued for some time his speech, to the no small mortification of the good minister. In the lapse of some time, this same preacher was traveling at a distance from home, when he met a very interesting stranger, who appeared instantly to recognize him. The stranger approached and cordinlly saluted him, after which the following conversation took place. Stranger. "Did I not have the pleasure of hearing you preach at _____, in the State of hearing you preach at _____, in the you p Stranger. "Dut I not have the pleasure of hearing you preach at —, in the State of —, on a certain day, when there were several strangers of us present?" Minister. "I was preaching there at that time, and continue still to exercise my ministry in that place." Stranger. "I shall have reason to y, for it pleased the Loru mess to me in my heart which left me uneasy retched, until I found peace in Christ." 2r. "I desire to be very thankful to hat he was pleased to make my public try on that occasion, the means of doing God, that he was pleased to make my public ministry on that occasion, the means of doing good to you, and I shall ever desire to be humble before him, for such honor put upon me." Stranger. "My friend, it is true, that the Lord has made me as I trust one of his ewels; I shall not sparkle in your crown in that day, but in the crown of that boy, who exhorted when you had done. The Lord made use of that boy to convert my soul."

R. I. Baptist State Convention. We have received the Minutes of the 17th

niversary of this Convention, held at Provihat during the past year appropriations have been made to the following places; Bristol. sdale, Cumberland Hill, Natick and vicinity, Richmond and vicinity, Charlestown Meeting St. Providence, Lime Rock, Hopkington, Fiskville, and Diamond Hill, Cumbe land. In nearly all these places revivals of religion have been enjoyed. The number, who have been converted through the divine blessing upon the labors of the faithful and on, is larger than in any other ye of its history. Two new churches have been constituted, one at Brand's Iron Works, which now numbers forty, and one at Lippitt and Phenix, which now numbers one hundred and

From extracts of reports from the differen ations we glean the following facts. To the hurch in Bristol, 28 have been added by bapsm, a large proportion of whom are males. The revival has prevailed in all the churcher of that town, and they have all received persons into their membership by immersion.
The pastors of the Episcopal, the Congregational and the Methodist church, have ssembled their flocks at the water side, and duly organized. I will give only the first article in accordance with apostolic usage, have as expressing the name, objects and general buried their candidates with Christ in bap- plan of the Society.

In Journal of they are erecting a new meeting-house, and have received 17 by haptism.

A new church has been formed at Cumberland Hill, and Br. H. G. Steward has been ordained its pastor. They have frequent additional measures as experience may prove expedient." tions. Twenty-eight have joined the church in Natick. Br. J. H. Baker has preached in East Greenwich, Pawtuxet, Fruit Hill, Fisk-effect this object. At the Triennial Convention ville, Coventry, and many other places, in all for Foreign Missions, held in Richmond, Va., which he has seen the work of the Lord revived, and many souls hopefully converted to ministers and other brethren from the various God. More than fifty have been baptized by vived, and many souls hopefully converted to Br. Byram, at Valley Falls; and a most pre-cious revival has been enjoyed at Wickford, nder the labors of Br. Stone. About 70 have een received into the church at Westerly. The following is a list of the officers of

onvention for the ensuing year. Rev. JOHN DOWLING, President.

Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.
Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D.
Rev. David Benedict.
Rev. Thorndike C. Jameson, Secretary.

yon, G. N. Watte, and Brill H. Melch, P. W. books could be had on terms as econom Martin, O. M. Stillman and John R. Burrows. Auditors, James Boyce and H. Marchant.

for its object to provide suitable books for Sabbath School Libraries, and to promote Richmond meeting.

The movement of the Hudson River Associawith the various local Unions. All the books respondence between ministers and other brethpublished or offered for sale are carefully examined by a Committee of the Board, so that those derwent considerable discussion in several of ined by a Committee of the Board, so that those who purchase may feel assured that they purchase nothing which is objectionable either in a literary or a religious point of view. On this account the Depository has claims upon the denomination which no ordinary book establishmed up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as the necessity and made up their minds as to the necessity and made up their minds as the necessity and made up their minds are necessity and made up their minds as the necessity and made up their minds are necessity and made up thei ment can present.

The demand for our books far exceeds the

Throughout New England and a per

The demand for our books far exceeds the ability of the Union to supply, with the limited capital it now employs, even were that capital all its own, which unfortunately is not the case. In addition to this, most urgent calls vine Providence for a Baptist Publication Society have recently been made from the West, for ety, with adequate funds, and an extensive sys-assistance in supplying destitute achools there. tem of operations. Surrounded as they are

This we would gladly do, had we the 'm but at present those calls must re

The Board feel that, under such cir ces, they are justified in once more calling upon the churches for aid. It is now at least the

ditor. Yours respectively,

A worthy minister of the Gospel, in one of lie N. E. States, was in the habit of inviting may of his lay brethren, who might feel impry of his lay brethren, who might feel impry of his lay brethren, who might feel impry of his lay brethren, who might feel improve the layer of lled by a sense of solemn duty, to exhort, be of mutual and reciprocal advantage to the pelled by a sense of solution duty, other religious or pray, or to perform any other religious acts which might to them seem proper, at the close of the preaching. It accordingly became a common practice, for some one or other of the members of the church to engage other of the members of the church to engage. Union, the American Sabbath School Union, un

His entire devotion to the cause and wants of ther of the members of the church to engage a exhortation or prayer, in the conclusion of the service. Among those who seemed anxions to take a part on such occasions, was a sort of a lad, who would which no other man can present, and

pointed by the Association, solicited the bret to "come prepared to deliberate on the pre-priety of forming a Society, for the publi-cation of such literature, as the wasts of to the denomination, and the cause of deemer, might demand." Rev. J. E. Weich, of New Jersey, was called

to the chair, and Rev. A. D. Gillette, of Phil. delphia, chosen Secretary.

A committee of one from each State, rese sented in the Convention, was appointed to take into consideration the expediency of forming a General Baptist Publication

ety.

This committee was composed of the followin the Convention:-E. R. Warren, Maine; G. B. Smith, New Hampshire; J. W. nont; E. Thresher, Massachusetts; M. M. Dean, Rhode Island; A. Parker, Co Dean, Rhode Island; A. Parker, Connecticut; C. G. Sommers, New York; M. J. Rhees, New Jersey; G. B. Ide, Pennsylvania; G. J. Carlton, Delaware; G. F. Adams, Maryland; J. B. Tayence, April 13th. We learn from the report lor, Virginia; G. Binney, Georgia; J. L. Waller, Kentucky; J. Mallery, Michigan; B. Cook, Louisiana; G. Bartlett, Illinois; to which the chairman, J. E. Welch, was added. This arrangement of the committee, shows t

a general representation of the denominati was present, and that their interests in all pa The committee on the next day reper

and after much deliberation the adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That this Convention regard it as desirable, that the Baptist General Tract Roc-ety so far change its character, as to adapt it to the purposes of a General Publication Sec-

ety.

Resolved, That this Convention deem is sirable that a Union be formed between this Society and the New England Sabbath School Union.

Resolved, That a sub-committee be appointed, to prepare a Constitution to present to the Convention to-morrow morning.

This Committee was composed of brethren C. G. Sommers, M. J. Rhees, and J. R. Taylor. Mext morning the Constitution reported by

"Art. 1. The name of this Society shall !

portance and expediency of a Baptist Publishion Society were discussed, and the opinion was general if not unanimous that such a Society was needed, especially to supply the wants of all the Southern, Middle and Western States; and s committee, consisting of the Rev. Mesers. Hew-ard Malcom, J. M. Peck, G. S. Webb, D. Dodge, and perhaps others, (for I quote from memory) was appointed to negotiate with the Baptist General Tract Society, to enlarge its operations, change its name to the Americas Baptist Publication Society, and establish a pub-Rev. Varnum J. Bates, Treasurer.

Managers; Rev. Messrs. S. Spaulding, A. G. Palmer, J. H. Baker, Joseph Smith, B. P. Byram, E. K. Fuller, J. R. Stone, T. Wilks, T. Leaver, F. Smith, S. S. Bradford, A. Ketyon, G. N. Waite, and Br'n H. Marchant, P. Miller, S. G. Benedict, Stillman Welch, P. W. Martin O. M. Stillman and John R. Burrows. distribution to every part of the United

To the Pastors of Baptist Churches.
The New England Sabbath School Union has

ing operations are entirely disconnected tion in 1839, brought about an extensive

with publishing offic access, and with bo increasing variety, lication Society be that it is not a hasty It has grown out of with great deliberat forward, and an ade

mpression and give This sketch of the J. M.

cured by mutual coseverance. The which he cannot examination, and p priate action. Boston, June 2. Rev. Dr. Ch This gentleman Free States in re Slavery. We are plished his objec fellow-citizens in pate themselves f abominable wicks country is now his views he has regard for the imn humanity, as God and bature. for the laws the shows that in mar are in hostility to ti too much the cus eration of these practices, however lled the law of Channing thus e marke: - " Man in he state. Man

he is to survive humanity more polar of the land. those of a citizen. before all charter conventional, not the powers and easing to trace t ning as a Christ preme regard to and although we might not be wi yet, we doubt no readily give us the as we give him th us. Wa admire the subject of slaver Moralist, Dr. Cha the appellation of World. Many be sense on political on the subject of C

A National C recently held is dance is said to intor Rives. n circle of abol Morehead; and emiled at the nai America, by mea rious work of reentinent of Afri forgot that it is t xhortations at effects on othe early all our n fact that Amer Christians, has b There seems aging the comme Liberia. The co

power, to lay t English refuse to trade, to a larg merchants, etc., and placed unde likely to be do scheme,' " It is also stat of Liberia is les ists of 20,000

part of the co comfort in ever temporary hom less healthy sh BR. GRAVES.

many readers of

the red man, to present state a recollected that vention last fa the propriety of tion of the child request having such an object to best and mysel ber last, and m necessary. Bu the west, &c., go into the exp man teacher. encouragement able female tes be willing to a

the Convention nterprise. A following letter part, &c.: TUNCAR BR. METCA mind to write y

been very nigh of God has be I feel pleases been baptized , had we the means;

nder such eireumstan. once more calling upon is now at least three is been made for this and indeed, many of the ad the subject present

Board is at this time ment with Rev. James the American Sunday manner that a very penses, and they will ocal advantage to this bath School Union, and West.

the cause and wants of urteen years, in every nable him to present im a claim to respect n present, and which ome wherever he may mmend Bro. Welch to not but feel confident access to any pulpit eard and liberally met he Board.

J. B. JONES, Pres't. or the Christian Reflector.

ation Society.

OF THE SOCIETY. Publication and Sabformed out of the Old ciety, by a convention ion through the United Convention originated Hudson River Associne, 1839, and was comwho were present at ison. The "Circular," omination throughout over the signatures w York, B. T. Welch n, solicited the breth deliberate on the prociety, for the pu ure, as the wants of

A. D. Gillette, of Philary.
rom each State, repre-tion, was appointed to n the expediency of ptist Publication Soci

New Jersey, was called

composed of the followeach State represented R. Warren, Maine; G. hire; J. W. Sawyer, Ver-Massachusetts; M. M. . Parker, Connecticut; ork; M. J. Rhees, New sylvania; G. J. Carlton, , Maryland; J. B. Tay-Georgia; J. L. Waller, , Michigan; B. Cook, Illinois; to which tha was added.

ne committee, shows that on of the denomination heir interests in all parts ulted. the next day reported, eration the Convention

Convention regard it as tist General Tract Soci-haracter, as to adapt it neral Publication Socionvention deem it deformed between ngland Sabbath Sci

committee be appoint-itution to present to the morning. s composed of brethren J. Rhees, and J. B.

opted, and the Societ give only the first article of this Society shall be

ject shall be to publish ed by the Baptist de-te Sunday Schools by lence may prove expethe denomination to be Triennial Convention eld in Richmond, Va., neeting was held by the hren from the various at body, where the imy of a Baptist Publicased, and the opinion was that such a Society was

pply the wants of all the Western States; and a the Rev. Messrs. Howeck, G. S. Webb, D. thers, (for I quote from to negotiate with the Society, to enlarge its name to the American ety, and establish a pub? the resources and wants At that time the expresery general that the proed, and purchase from s and individuals where terms as economical as an extensive system of t of the United States adopted.

r. Malcom on the agenspecial engagements , prevented a meeting, s were adopted to carry f the brethren at the

Hudson River Associaout an extensive corinisters and other brethion, and the subject u This was especially the he Mississippi, and the brethren throughout a country appear to have to the necessity and l Publication Society. gland and a portion ttle has been said, little strange if an impress s no special call in Di-

Baptist Publication Soci-is, and an extensive sys-turrounded as they are

access, and with books in great numbers and increasing variety, and with habits of reading, it is entirely natural to think the Baptist Publication Society has inferior claims to other the religion and some others have candidates of great denominational objects. To correct this baptism. I will tell you respecting the Grand impression and give the facts of the case is the River Indians. It is wonderful revival among

that it is not a hasty, partial, or limited concern.

It has grown out of a long and deep conviction the Grand River. This want away their homes, of the wants of the denomination, entered upon they were effected in their minds and believ with great deliberation, and should be carried the true doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ, and forward, and an adequate publishing fund se- many forsake their church that is Episcopalian, cured by mutual co-operation, energy and per- they found the Episcopal church in great corseverance. The writer has facts to exhibit ruption of divine truth. I would tell you more which he cannot doubt will gain a candid but I have no time. Just we going to build a examination, and prepare the way for appropriate action.

J. M. PECK, General Agent of

Boston, June 2. Bap. Pub. Society. For the Christian Reflector.

Rev. Dr. Channing on Slavery. This gentleman has favored the public with

another dissertation, entitled the Duty of the Free States in reference to the subject of Slavery. We are greatly indebted to him for the lucid manner in which he has accom- delegation from that Church, at the Niagara plished his object. This is to advise his A sociation, 8th of June, where they will enfellow-citizens in the free States to emanci- deavor to have the subject under further conning as a Christian moralist, having a superant regard to equity and righteousness; and although we as his Orthodox brethren might not be willing to choose him as the apostolic expounder of Christian doctrine, yet, we doubt not his candid mind would as doning love. Eleven have been baptized, cluding three named above baptized by Br. Cusick, and three of the mission fam us. We admire the provaling of his control of the mission fam on the subject of slavery.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

Colonization.

dance is said to have been small. Forcible Morehead; and I think others besides them, together a load of wheat and send in? might have reserved to the slaveholders of flannel, shirting, sheeting, (the latter is cian, heal thyself, comes to our land from rassed condition? Cannot the fact that Americans enslave their fellow- children in Busti and Yates, and furni Christians, has become known."

There seems to be much difficulty in managing the commercial affairs of the colony at Liberia. The colony attempts, as a sovereign power, to lay tariff duties, and to this the English refuse to submit. But, "as the very existence of the colonies depends on this tariff, and the consequent monopoly of the

It is also stated that the present population the Marine School at Buffalo. They very much of Liberia is less than 4,000, including all the need a man of God, full of faith and the Holy settlements. The "colony" in Canada con- Ghost. sists of 20,000, "emigrated" in about the same length of time, at less than one-twentieth part of the cost, and living in much greater

TONAWANDA MISSION STATION, May 17, 1842.

vention last fall, appointed a committee to visit the church at Tuscarora, to inquire into of thirteen happy disciples by baptism. Of tion of the children of that nation; an urgent churches, and one a member of a ber last, and made such inquiries as we deemed pects of the church are very encouraging. ber last, and many such many ber last, and many ber state of the tribe, in prospect of removal to state of the tribe, in prospect of removal to the west, &c., we concluded it not expedient to go into the expense of a boarding-school or a man teacher. We, however, gave them some encouragement, that if they would be at the encouragement, that if they would be at the divine favor. expense of fitting up a school-house, and a suitable female teacher could be found, who would be willing to engage in the work, the Board of the Convention would be willing to aid in the enterprise. A few days since I received the Rev. Luther Lee, is one of our most valuable

TUSCARORA VILLAGE, April 9, 1842.

with publishing offices to which all can have daughters I have baptized her, and I expected object of the writer.

This sketch of the origin of the Society shows

them; more than thirty persons have been received into the ordinance of baptism, all the Six ruption of divine truth. I would tell you more, school-house, we commenced immediately. Perhaps you will accept our proposition tha our sister Tivy, she proposed herself to teach for the Tuscaroras children if you willing to hired as a teacher, she is good character in piety, and therefore I want to know how far you got advanced on that respect, and tell me all about it. May the God of peace dwelleth in you. From your unworthy brother in JAMES CUSICK.

The committee hope to see Br. Cusick and a

pate themselves from all participation in this sideration.
abominable wickedness, for which the whole I am happy to find the mission family at this country is now responsible. In unfolding place (Tonawanda) in good health, and the his views he has a careful and conscientious regard for the immutable principles of justice it regards the little church and the school. The and humanity, and the everlasting law of school under the immediate care of Sr. Baker God and nature. He manifests a due respect for the laws that govern society; but he Many more children might have been secured shows that in many particulars, these usages but the committee of the station deemed it shows that it many particulars, these usages but the committee of the station deemed it are in hostility to the rights of man. It has been necessary to limit the number to forty-five. too much the custom to overlook the considconsuch the custom to overlook the consideration of these rights, and to appeal to practices, however unjust, which may be called the law of nations. On this subject Dr. Channing thus eloquently and forcibly recalled the law of nations. On this surgest whom we owe so much, under such a course of the state. Man is not the mere creature of the state. Man is older than nations, and he is to survive nations. There is a law of rapid advancement, as in any district school rapid advancement as a constant as a he is to survive nations. There is a law of humanity more primitive and divine than the law of the land. He has higher claims than those of a citizen. He has rights which date before all charters and communities; not conventional, not repealable, but as eternal as the powers and laws of his being. It is pleasing to trace the productions of Dr. Chamiltonia of the productions of Dr. Chamiltonia of the production of us. We admire the morality of his views on the subject of slavery, and we think, that if Dr. Johnson deserved the title of the British Moralist, Dr. Channing pre-eminently merits the appellation of the Moralist of the New World. Many have written with much good sense on political and other subjects, but no writer in our day has consided Dr. Channing sense on political and other subjects, but no writer in our day has consided Dr. Channing sense on political and other subjects, but no sense of them. the mission family entirely ignorant of the

writer in our day has equalled Dr. Channing of those, who, a year and a half since, entered English language, can now, very readily, read in the Testament, and learn their verse a day. Surely we have reason to thank God and take A National Colonization Convention was recently held in Washington. The attendered is said to have been small Examined by their alms. Br. Warren, who superintends but their alms. the station with great fidelity and strict econospeeches were made by Gov. Morehead and my, has already had to advance, from his own Senator Rives. Says the correspondent of hard earnings, and incur debts on his own rethe New York Evangelist, "There was quite sponsibility, to pracure food and raiment. Can a circle of abolitionists present to hear Mr. the idea that "perhaps, divine Providence the Convention. Any kind of domestic goods, America, by means of their colonies, the glo- very much needed,) calico, ready made clothrious work of regenerating the long benighted continent of Africa!" The worthy Governor winter, bedding, &c. &c. cannot come amiss. forgot that it is the reformed drunkard whose Will not our dear sisters in Western New York exhortations and influence produce such have this subject immediately before them, and effects on others; so in other cases, 'Physi- thus aid the Convention in its present embarnearly all our missionary stations, where the the Sabbath schools follow the example of the hristians, has become known."

There seems to be much difficulty in man-

tariff, and the consequent monopoly of the trade, to a large extent, in the lands of its merchants, etc., the colony must be subverted or taken possession of by the United States, and placed under our laws, which is not very likely to be done. So say the friends of the 'scheme.'? having, the past week, left to occupy a place in

WESTON, Ms. June 6th, 1842. DEAR BR. GRAVES,-Yesterday I spent in comfort in every respect. Canada is a better temporary home for any who must leave the who is the Pastor of the Baptist church. It South till slavery is dead, than the foreign and less healthy shores of Africa.

who is the rasio, or many who must reave was to me a very solemn and interesting day.

The house of God was filled with attentive listeners. I was permitted to present before them the claims of the Am. and Foreign Bible May 17, 1842.

Ba. Graves,—It may be interesting to the many readers of the Reflector, and the friends of the red man, to learn something recording to the red man, to learn something to the red man, the red man are the red man, the red man are the red man are the red man are the red man are the the red man, to learn something regarding the race who are without the Bible. In the afterpresent state and prospects of our Indian sta- noon, at the close of the sermon, a subscription tions at Tonawanda and Tuscarora. It will be of more than \$100 was taken up. The conlected that the Board of our State Con- gregation, at the close of the morning service, the propriety of opening a school for the instrucrequest having been made by Br. Cusick, that church. Five of the persons I should think were uch an object might be secured. Br. S. Gil- over fifty years of age. A mother and two bert and myself made them a visit in Decem-

Yours truly,
H. SEAVER, Agent. A. and F. B. S.

Sword of TRUTH .- This semi-monthly, by following letter from Br. Cusick, giving information that they had been doing on their part, &c.:

exchanges. It contains much that would be both useful and interesting to pastors. Br. Lee is writing a series of articles, the chief object of which is to support the claims of the BR. METCALF—I am now made up my Christian ministry, especially to show that aind to write you a few lines. I am the best this is an institution of divine appointment. of health as usual, except my oldest son has He attacks all the grosser forms of error with been very nigh to die, but through the goodness a master hand. The paper deserves a liberal been very nigh to die, but through the goodness of God has been restored to health, my wife continued illness of her health.

I feel pleasure to inform you, I have been baptized four was lately, and one my

tion.

Wednesday evening, May 23, in the Bowdoin gress. It is thus noticed by the correspondent of the Worcester Spy.

interesting revivals; and the Spirit, at the present time, seems to be exerting its saving Ax African Church.-We learn from the

and thus creating in the minds of those with esy." whom we converse, a distrust of their confidence. This is indeed a great sin; and one good influence she might exert.

The Treasurer's Report being read, its acceptance was moved by Mr. Bushyhead, native Cherokee preacher; and seconded by Rev. J. Pack, of New York, who accompanied their with a very few remarks. Rev. Mr. Peck, of Illinois, offered the follow-

things than the abolition of slavery, and remodies are in course of application.

"One thing is remarkable—our feeling of perfect security. Every one will admit that in place can person or property be more safe. We trust our protection indiscriminately to black and white soldiers. By far the majority of those under arms in this country are blacks, and the bulk of our police force consists of blacks also. blacks also.
"Our colored people are rapidly advancing.

Some of the most able and highly educated men on the island are of the colored race, and they visit in all society without distinction man indeed who would attempt again to set up in this colony the old and hateful distinction. That and many other things have passed away with the system that disgraced us."

Congregational A. S. Convention.

ple's Constitution" are signing documents certifying that they voted for it only as an expression of opinion, and never intended to carry it into effect by force; that they are still in favor of an extension of suffrage, and a substantial equalization of representation, but they prefer to seek these objects under the laws of the State and the constitution of the United States, under which they have generally been protected in their just rights; and, finally, they have full confidence in the disposition of the General Assembly to accede to such an extension of suffrage as is demanded by public sentiment. So says the Providence Journal.

The Valley, that a temperance lecturer was recently mobbed in Troy, Miami Co. O. and that the rioters, being identified, have been as under the Valley, that a temperance lecturer was recently mobbed in Troy, Miami Co. O. and that the rioters, being identified, have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for ten days, to be fed on bread and water. They are also required to pay all the United States, under which they have generally been protected in their just rights; and, finally, they have full confidence in the disposition of the General Assembly to accede to such an extension of suffrage as is demanded by public sentiment. So says the Providence Journal.

The valley, that a temperance lecturer was recently mobbed in Troy, Miami Co. O. and that the rioters, being identified, have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for ten days, to be fed on bread sources of the Missouri and across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. By Paul Aller, Eq. R. H. Have a lake part of their famous Family Libration of the General Assembly to accede to such an extension of suffrage as is demanded by public sentiment. So says the Providence of the Missouri and across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. By Paul Aller, Eq. R. H. Moffat, of the Methodist connexion, and a certain Relation of the General Assembly to accede to such an extension of suffrage as is demanded to such an extension of suffrage as is demanded to such as a such as a

Massachusetts Baptist State Conven-Congress was again made apparent on the This Convention held its annual meeting on Yednesday evening. May 25, in the Roydein

Square Church. The meeting being opened by prayer, the Secretary's Report was then read. The following are some of the items. Three churches have been deprived of their pastors during the past year. Another fact, sad to be mentioned, is, that the Board could have accomplished ten times the amount they have, if they had been furnished with the means.

To fifteen churches, have been appropriated during the past year §650,50; to Home Missions \$1,745. In many of the churches, assisted by this Convention, there have been very interesting revivals; and the Spirit, at the

energy on many hearts. May his influence Banner and Pioneer that in Lexington, Ky. continue, until "the wilderness and solitary there is an African Baptist church which place shall be made glad, and the desert bud and blossom as the rose."

cants. A gentleman of high standing and intelligence residing in that city, speaking the Rev. Mr. Stone, of Newton. He remarked that the report was a small one; and that we were doing small business. Some objects taken the city." A more honorable testimony is selby themselves look large; but when compared dom conferred on a pastor. We do not wonder with others appear very diminutive. Thus it may be with us. To some, at first sight, it may in their midst, the Kentuckians talk of emanseem that this Society has done considerable; but when we compare the doings of this association. What a monstrous baborrent actuation with the doings of a similar one among our Congregational brethren, we shall soon our Congregational brethren, we shall soon our Congregational brethren, we shall soon perceive that we have done but little. The receipts of the Baptist Society the past year, as

receipts of the Dapies Society five past year, as stated by the Treasurer's Report, were \$2.995,-82; while the receipts of the Congregationalists were something rising \$22,000. The remark of the speaker is indeed true, that we are doing small business.

Rev. Mr. Nott, of Bath, Maine, seconded

Rev. Mr. Nott, of Bath, Maine, seconded the acceptance of the Report, accompanying it with some important practical remarks. One, which is worthy of the special notice of every refusing to sanction new terms of communion individual, and which the speaker noticed as in this case, after having perpetrated the deed one great cause of disunion among Christians, of excommunicating whole Presbyteries and was the practice of talking about our brethren; Synods—not for convicted, but reported her-

LOTTERIES.-Congress has passed, without which stains not a small portion of the Chris- dissent, a law rendering the sale of lottery tian church, and one which not only cripples her tickets in the District of Columbia a penal energies but destroys in a great measure the offence. If the law is enforced it will be a great gain to public morals.

Y. Baptist Register.

"It is Gothic in its style throughout and ing resolution:

Resolved, That a retrospect of the cause of Home Missions in the Valley of Mississippi, calls for devout thankegiving to God and encouragement to future effort.

In sustaining this resolution the speaker named several effects, of which Home Missions had been the direct and efficient cause, viz:—

1st. They have called out me, including the struction of the monolight have of the needed and the properties of the second of the monolight have of the needed and Episcopal chapels. The galleries are sufficiently narrow to present a fair liberal area below, and make a voice of much less company than the content of the needed and the properties. the people. 2d. They have called out men into public action who would not have come forth had it not been for the operations of Home Missions. 3d. They have caused the establishment of many churches. 4th. They have awoke the old churches to the support of their own preaching. 5th. The raising of ministers among themselves has been another effect. 6th. They have been the cause of extensive revivals of religion. Many very interesting facts were brought forward by the speaker to substantiate each of the above statements.—Watchman.

Jamaica.—A letter in the N. Y. Com. JAMAICA.—A letter in the N. Y. Com.
Advertiser, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, May
Ed, contains the following interesting statement.

the ordinary Institute of Baptist are in the ordinary Institute, it is by no means an extraordinary structure; places of worship of similar description erected by Episcopalians are seen with loftier turners in various parts of the city. One thing the property interesting in regard to it—I found it ment.

"We are doing well in Jamaica. It was relief to me to find that since I left the island, eighteen months before, a most favorable change of sentiment had occurred. There is the prospect of a good crop, after two years of drought and of unexampled mercantile depression; our system is undergoing some important modifications, and the evils under which we have labored are found to be connected with other things than the abolition of slavery, and remedies are in course of application.

"One thing is remarkable.

same matters in the daily papers of Boston.

people suppose—far better, certainly, those who do not affect to treat them with tempt. I shall not undertake to vindicate their movements, but I must be permitted to say, that the practice, which prevails in many quar-Congregational A. S. Convention.

This Convention assembled in this city on the last Thursday in May. Rev. Dr. Osoood presided. Interesting resolutions were discussed and passed, but the most important measure adopted was the following.

A committee of three from each State to consider and report upon the duty of benevolent societies in respect to slavery, and the duty of individual abolitionists and charches in regard to such societies as lend their sanction or influence to the practice; and that this committee be instructed to confer with the officers and managers of the leading existing Bible, tract, education and missionary associations in respect to their actual position on the subject of slavery, in order to obtain such authentic information as is necessary to determine our action as friends of the enslaved; to lay such information as is necessary to determine our action as friends of the enslaved; to lay such information as is necessary to determine our action as friends of the enslaved; to lay such information before said adjourned meeting, and to issue the call for such meeting at such time and place as they may judge best. This committee are, Rev. A. A. Phelps, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Charles Packard, Lancaster, Mass.; Hon. Wm. Jackson, Newton, Mass.; Rev. D. S. Parker, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Josiah Cilley, do.; Rev. S. S. Wardwell, do.; Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Josiah Brewer, Weathersfield, Ct.; Daniel Burgess, Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Josiah Brewer, Weathersfield, Ct.; Daniel Burgess, Hartford, Ct.; Rev. A. St. Stoney and the strain of the abolitionists is for those who possess more prudence and wisdom, to take hold in earnest of the work which the abolitionists is for those who possess, or think they possess more prudence and who which the abolitionists is for those who possess, or think they possess more prudence and whisdom, to take hold in earnest of the work which the abolitionists is for those who possess, or think they possess more prudence and whisdom, to take hold in earnest of ters, of denouncing them indiscriminately as incendiaries and fanatics, has become quite dis-

Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Josiah Brewer, Weathersfield, Ct.; Daniel Burgess, Hartford, Ct.; Rev.
John M. Whiton, Antrim, N. H.; Rev. A. St.
Clair, Concord, N. H.; Rev. R. A. Putnam,
Chichester, N. H.; J. C. Lovejoy, Hallowell,
Me.; Prof. W. Smyth, Brunswick, Me.; Eli
Thurston, Hallowell, Me.

RHODE ISLAND.—Governor Kine has issued a proclamation offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the delivery of Thomas William and dollars for the delivery of Thomas William and the proper civil authority of the State." Many supporters of the "People's Constitution" are signing documents

Mons.-We learn from the Watchman of expression of opinion, and never intended to the Valley, that a temperance lecturer was re-

ism should be treated as the 'ox that was on the face of the earth. Excellent reading wont to push, he did NOT care." At the meet-ing alluded to, it was voted that the anti-sla-ed. For sale in this city by Tappan and Des very meeting should be prerented by VIOLENCE, if it could not otherwise be done.

ELEMENTS OF THE PHILOSOPH

lege of sitting under such an intelligent and inary. onscientious ministry!

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Madisonian, published at Wushington, has settled the point beyond a question, that the leaders of the Suffrage Party in Rhode Island are a band of desperate abolitionists, who, linked with all the abolitionists of the North, are plotting a grand onset upon the General Government. The Revolution is to "sweep like a hurricane to the South." "Rely upon it," say they, "the daring resolutions recently labored to avoid "celd abstractions" and "metaphysical nices," and adapt it to the conceptions and habits of common and youthful minds. We recommend it to the special attention of teachers, say they, "the daring resolutions recently washington Street.

Washington Street. preparing for such a crisis as the present.

They have friends in Congress. Let every

They have friends in Congress. Let every

"Sharp tin.es!" Well for us, that there are which appeared in the Christian Reflector, premerican be upon his guard!" vill undoubtedly save the country.

feeling. "O what pretty Christians abolition-ists are! Better call them meddlers, backbiters, thieves,"

Now if abolitionists would only speak of lavery and slaveholders in this kind and Christian manner, how much they would enhance their influence! But then, being thieves" rather than "Christians," it canno be expected that they will exhibit a very ami-

A New Decision .- The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) has been for some days engaged on an appeal from a Mr. McQuees, who had been suspended, by the the sister of his deceased wife. And quite to our surprise, that suspension has been sustained by a vote of 67 to 11. Is not this being righteous overmuch?" There are families united. And has an ecclesiastical body the prerogative of annulling all these marriage ntracts? Said one of the learned Doctor in the discussion, "The sin of having his sister by affinity for his wife, is as great as the sin of taking her. If there be any sin, it do who have been thus allied? The sen-stead of Odd Fellows. tance in this case is, that "Rev. Archibald McQueen having been guilty of incest in narrying the sister of his deceased wife, be uspended from the gospel ministry and the evidence of repentance and reformation." Thus the judgment of the church has pro-nounced that marriage with a deceased wife's

The appointment was made without my knowlsister is incestuous, and is to be punished by ledge.

MR. HAGUE'S REVIEW .- We have not published the whole of that pamphlet, as our readers will perceive, nor should we have occupied as many columns with it as we have, had t not been for its super-excellence, and the desire expressed by many of our patrons for omething new and good on this subject, which ould meet the present state of inquiry in the hurches. We trust we have given them a atisfactory supply-at least for the present. No one can read this production of bro. Hague without being deeply interested. He writes as if he perfectly understood every branch of the subject, and, conscious of the vantage ground occupies, saw nothing either to irritate or alarm him. Those who read what we have ublished will want the pamphlet, that they may have the whole, in a permanent form. As it contains nothing harsh, or uncourteous, it The abolitionists who gave tone and character to the proceedings of the Chardon Street Convention are not only men of talent, and high moral worth, but they are cool-headed and understand better what they are about than understand better what they are about than

soon select to put into the hands of a candid inquirer after the "way of life." It meets the objections of the skeptic, and is equally adapted to arouse the thoughtless, enlighten the ignorant, guide the anxious and comfort the oppressed. Though first published within a few months, it has reached a sixth addition few months, it has reached a sixth edition Immediately on being received in England, it was adopted by the London Evangelical Tract

proclaimed from his pulpit, "that if abolition- perhaps no parallel for grandeur and sublimity morning of the 15th the heads of two persons were found hanging in the principal public beef market, having had blue ribbons drawn through the mostrils, and they were continued there until 9 o'block. These were seen by hundreds of people, and by masters of foreign vessels especially who go there for marketing.

Neither she police nor any of the government authorities took the least notice of these acts —which were afterwards committed in open day, and on all classes of citizens, from some of the wealthinst merchants down to the poorest mechanics. this city by Tappan and Den-

ELEMENTS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE if it could not otherwise be done.

That must be a very enlightened community. We wonder if they duly prize the privity.

The author of this work has based it on the truth of Revelation, rather than any hypothesis IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Madisonian, of reason. Still it is metaphysics. Its analysis is

en in the land with such keen optics, to vious to its removal to this city. "They were detect these drentful plots while they are yet called out at that time," says the author, "by in embryo. This discovery, properly heeded, an attack of the Watchman upon the writer, and a misrepresentation of the meeting in Maine." He says again, "If in the following ABOLITIONISTS NOT CHRISTIANS.—The Cincinnati Anti-Abolitionist" says; "In our 'doings,' I have given the reader the means of "Cincinnatt Anti-Abolitionist." says; "In our doings," I have given the reader the means of mind there is not a doubt, nor never was, judging for himself; the evidence is before him, that an abolitionist is not a Christian! In fact we cannot conceive how a man can put on a decent face and avow himself a Christian and abolitionist." This point he argues at some become interested in the subject, who wish to see on what grounds Mr. C. bases his opinions, did in the subject is a see on what grounds Mr. C. bases his opinions, and did in the subject is a see on what grounds Mr. C. bases his opinions, and did in the subject is a see on what grounds Mr. C. bases his opinions, and did in the subject is a see on what grounds Mr. C. bases his opinions, and is a second with the subject is a second wi ength-not jocosely-not in burlesque, but and who have never seen nor are new able to with the utmost seriousness and nonchalance imaginable. And he concludes his argument let before us will meet that demand. Those with the following out-burst of pure Christian who are ready to condemn Mr. C., ought cerpublished. Every man has the right of self-defence, and ought to be heard, before convicted.

> THE REFLECTOR, IN MICHIGAN.-The following is the P. S. of a letter we received the other day from one of our most efficient local agents in Massachusetts. It shows how wide an influence may be exerted by even a single copy of a religious newspaper.

"The subscribers here, so far as I can ascertain, are very much pleased with the paper. My father, T-P-, of Michigan, to whom I directed a copy of the paper Presbytery, from the ministry, for marrying The paper travels over a large extent of to be sent, is exceedingly pleased with it country, being lent from one to another. Many would be pleased to take it there, but owing to the present hard times are not able. almost all the churches of the country thus they have harvested their wheat."

Opp Fellows .- A Bill was presented to the Connecticut Legislature the other day, incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with associate lodges. Mr. Scofield moved that the act be is continual."—What are those parents then to so amended as to read Foolish Fellows, in-

DEAR BRO. GRAVES,-Perceiving in the Reflector, my name among the member aling ordinances of the church until he give Provisional Foreign Mission Committee, I feel it to be my duty through the same medium to

> By inserting the above, you will oblige your sincere friend and fellow-laborer, L. GEO. LEONARD.

REV. DOCTOR JARVIS AND LADY .- We find by the New Haven papers, that these twain are no longer one flesh,—the Legislature of Connecticut having at length obliged both parties by decreeing a divorce. The divorce is full and unqualified—Mrs. Jarvis being entitled to the sum of six hundred dollars per annum alimony, during the doctor's life-but not to dower after his decease.

The discourse of President Wavland, on the Affairs in Rhode Island." has been the subject of some severe animadversions in the Boston Morning Post. By several other papers it has been as strongly defended.

General Intelligence.

Religious.

WESTMINISTER ASSEMBLY.-The second A NOTICE AND A NAME.—Our eye was caught and our risibles started the other day by a "Notice" in the Bangor Gazette, which is certainly ominous. We presume the Bangor-eans did not venture very near the desk. It ran the follows:

WESTMINISTER ASSEMBLY.—The second centennial period of this venerable body will occur July 1st, 1843. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church have resolved to mature a plan for a suitable commenturation of the anniversary, and appointed a standing committee of ten members for that purpose—to have correspondence with other demoninations at home and abroad, and secure their conversition in commenturation of the second of this venerable body will occur July 1st, 1843. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church have resolved to mature a plan for a suitable commenturation of the anniversary, and appointed a standing to the presbyterian church have resolved to mature a plan for a suitable commenturation of the anniversary, and appointed a standing committee of ten members for that purpose—to the presbyterian church have resolved to mature a plan for a suitable commenturation of the anniversary, and appointed a standing committee of ten members for that purpose—to the presbyterian church have resolved to mature a plan for a suitable commenturation of the anniversary, and appointed a standing committee of ten members for the purpose—to the presbyterian church have resolved to mature a plan for a suitable commenturation of the anniversary, and appointed a standing committee of ten members for the purpose—to the presbyterian church have resolved to mature a plan for a suitable commenturation of the anniversary, and appointed a standing committee of ten members for the purpose—to the presbyterian church have resolved to the presbyterian church s follows:

Co-operation in commemorating an era so full of interest to the evangelical churches of this and other countries.—Recorder.

A proclamation of the Gospel of God, not of man, may be expected in the City Hall on Sunday, June 5th, at the usual hours in the morning, afternoon and evening, by Elder Elijah SWACKHAMMER, of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—A Christian A. S. Convention-assembled on the 1st of June at Cazenovia, N. Y. ALVAN STEWART, Esq presided. A series of resolutions was passed, and an address to Christian slaves adopted. sights!-Ib.

Literary Notices.

The Way of Life. By Charles Hodge, Professor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. Am. S. S. Union, Philadelphia. For sale at No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.

This is one of the best books of the age. It exhibits the grand fundamental doctrines of the gospel with a clearness and interest that reminds us of Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," and other similar works of a class, for which we are mostly dependent on the piety and learning of our fathers. Every Christian will read this volume with great delight and profit, and we know of nothing which we should so soon select to put into the hands of a candidinguirer after the "way of life." It meets the

of the wealthiest merchants down to the poorest mechanics.

The Unitarians were escaping to Montevideo and elsewhere, as many of them as could. This week over 30 got off in one foreign merchant vessel. Others were seeking such pretection as they could get, from foreign are in the city, by secreting themselves in their houses. Their courage and spirit seem to be entirely broken down, and although many of thom were well supplied with arms, we have not heard of a single instance of any one of them having made the least resistance. They have suffered themselves to be dragged out of their own houses, led off and butchered like so many sheep; and although probably from 200 to 300 of them have been employed in the work.

On the 19th of April a decree was issued by Governor Rosas, expressing the deepest displeasure at these enormities, and ordering the most stringent measures to be taken for their prevention.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

morning of the 13th the heads of two persons

EAST INDIA COTTON.—The Savannah Georgian of a late date says—"We have before us a sample of East India cotton, lately preduced under the direction of Capt. Bayles. Tais cotton is very white, and well cleaned, and is in quality between the best of Upland and Sea Island. The staple is strong and of good length. It has been favorable pronounced upon by several of our merchants who have seen it."

IMPERIAL PRESENT TO MR. AUDUSON. The Emperor of Russia has sent through his Majesty's Minister in the United States, a magnificent Gold Sould Box, studded with costly diamends, to our fellow-citises, J. J. Audubon, the great ornithologist. The box is of splendid workmanship, and could not have cost less than two thousand dollars.

two thousand dollars. The Cincionati Republican says: "One of the largest cultivators of this delicious fruit, informs us that for the last fortnight, the amount of strawberries brought into Cincinati markets, from the gardean on the banks of the Licking River alone, has averaged 300 bushels daily—the price has ranged from 3 to 12 cents a quart, averaging about 7c. One man has 40 acres in cultivation, mainly devoted to strawberries. o strawberries.

HORRID MURDER.—The Concord Daily atriot states, that on Friday or Saturday last, we lads, sons of Mr. John Pettis, of Windsor, Patriot states, that on Friday or two lads, sons of Mr. John Pettis two lads, sons of Mr. John Pettis, of Windsor, Vt., while at work in a cornfield with an Irish laborer, were killed by being struck in the head with a hoe; one of them was killed instantly, and the other had his skull broken open. This act was supposed to be committed in revenge for some imagined injury from the family.

RHODE ISLAND, according to the Providence ournal, will no doubt at the approaching neeting of their General Assembly at Newport, cass an act calling another Convention to form pass an act cauting a written constitution for the State on a liberar a written consistently, they set consistently, they will make no distinction on account of color.

N. Y. Bap. Reg.

W. Y. Bap. Reg.

Three years ago lows city contained but one unfinished log cabin. It now contains a commodious State House, nearly completed, at an expense of several thousand dollars, a number of fine brick houses, a number of houses and stores of almost every description, and nearly 1,000 inhabitants. It is represented to be very healthy and is believed to be the only place in the Union exempt from "hard times."

Mr. Dickens and lady sailed from New York on Tuesday, in the packet ship George Wash-ington, for Liverpool. The Steamboat West Wind, Cincinnati bound,

exploded at Louisville on the 31st, of May, and "some five or six persons were killed or badly wounded." The building 82 Cliff street, in which Harper

& Brothers, curry on part of their extensive publishing operations, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, of which 50,000 is covered by in-Josiah Quincy is President of the Massachu-setts Senate, and Josiah Quincy is President of the Senate of New Hampshire, and Josial Quincy is President of Harvard University.

Notices.

The next meeting of the Fitchburg Ministerial Conference of Baptist Ministers will be held at the house a Dea. J. T. Everett, in Princeton, on the third Monday of ference of Baptist Ministers will bea J. T. Everett, in Princeton, on the third Monday e June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Westminister, June 1. Ggs. D. PELYON, Servy, Westminister, June 1.

Vestiminater, some Ton Right Bilble Society, in accordance with an arrangement made at the last an-exeraty of the American and Foreign Bilble Society, all ters for the Society from Implies missionaries among the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
In accordance with an arrangement made at the last anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, all letters for the Society from Baptist missionaries among the abotigines of America, and from foreign correspondents, should be directed to the Rev. Charakas 6 Somess, Foreign Secretary of the Society, New York, and letters for the Society from correspondents in the United States, should be addressed to the undersigned, Scheity's Rooms, \$50 Broome street, New York.

June 1.

Gra. Agent and Am't Treas.

NEW YORK NOTICES.

The 11th annual meeting of the Liv Baptist il meet with the Baptist church, in Mount M the fourth Wednesday of June next, into n by Br. Chase of Dansville or R. Store The agents are affectionalty invited to attenue.

A. B. Srowett, Sec.

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A. B. Srowett, Sec.

The Saratoga Raptica Ministerial Conference will set with the second church in Galway, on the last Monday in June, at Io Colock, F. M. Sermon by I. Westcent [J. Goodby, substitute.

The annual meeting of the Genesse River Bagist Association will be held with the Bagist church in Castile, on Thursday following the 3M Wednesday in June, at 19 o'clock A. M. Br. J. W. Spoor is to preach, or his alternate, O. H. Reed. Br. Metcalf, the Agents of the Convention, will not be able to visit the churches sie he anticipated, therefore it will be needful that the churches sie they selves up to their duty towards the Convention. Let sied postor, or the descoins, see to it that the besiness is attended to without delay.

C. M. Felles, Ger. Sec.

The Franklin Baptist Association will hold inversary with the first Baptist church in Milliourth Wednesday and Thursday in June. Bet 7. O. Judd, or Br. W. L. Judd. Executive Coday previous, at the house of R. Westcott, P. M. Jones Barren, &c. 7. M.

The ministers' meeting of the Frankin Association will be held in Milford at the house of Br R. Westcott the day previous to the Association, at I o'clack, F. M. Sermon at 7, by E. Westcott, or Br. J. Smith

E. Westcott, Sc.

Marriages.

Lerra Crane, Eng.

10 Cambride-port, Mr. George W. Cothern, of this city,
10 Cambride-port, Mr. George W. Cothern, of this city,
10 Miss Surah B. doughter of the late Summel Footer,
11 Marketoned, Dr. Thomas S. Bushod, of Fitchburg, to
12 Miss Aunn W. eidest daughter of Dr. Cuivm Briggs, of M.

Miss Aunn W. eidest daughter of Dr. Cuivm Briggs, of M.

Deaths.

Listent and be now delighted. Morn hath touched her golden strings; Earth and sky their vows have plighted, Life and light are reunited, Amid countless carollings: Yet, delicious as they are, There's a sound that's sweeter far-One that makes the heart rejoice More than all,-the human voice!

Organ, finer deeper, clearer, Though it be a stranger's tone; Than the winds or waters dearer. More enchanting to the hearer, For it answereth his own But of all its witching words, Sweeter than the songs of birds, Those are sweetest, bubbling wild Through the laughter of a child. Harmonies from time-touched towers, Hannted strains from rivulets, Hum of bees among the flowers, Rustling leaves, and silver shower

These, ere-long, the ear forgets. But in mine there is a sound, Ringing on the whole year round; Heart-deep laughter that I heard, Ere my child could speak a word Ah! 'twas heard by ear far purer, Fondlier formed to catch the strain Ear of one whose love is surer; Hers, the mother, the endurer Of the deepest share of pain; est bliss, to treasure Hers the dee Memories of that cry of pleasure; Hers to hoard, a lifetime after Echoes of that infant-laughter. Yes: a mother's large affection Hears with a mysterious sense Breathings that evade detection.

Whisper faint, and fine inflexion, Thrill in her with power intense Childhood's honied tones untaugh Hiveth she, in loving thought; Tones that never thence depart, For she listens-with her heart!

My Birth day.

Thou'rt waking holy memories

Of friends departed now, Who smiled on my first natal day, Without a shade of wo. It seemeth but a shadowy dream, With here and there a spot Of sunshine, such as e'er will beam Upon the darkest lot. I am not friendless, or alone, My mother's voice doth come In the deep, solemn hush of night, As in my early home. I cannot tell what form she wears. For it is many a year, Since I saw her silently In death-sleep on the bier We laid her in a sunny glen, Where blue-eyed violets bloom, With wild winds for her requiem, And stars to watch her tomb. And Eden's incense winds are not More sweet than those which wave The trees around that holy spot. My sainted mother's grave Ere in her deep and haunting thirst For realms of brighter day, Her soul in fitful strength had burst The chains that bound its way, She told me of the Eternal One. And the high songs that swell In glory, through heaven's starry dome, Where all the holy dwell. And now she wears a glittering crown, In that celestial home. And tunes a golden lyre to praise The High and Holy One. But though the blessed wreath of love That bound us here is gone, And still our hearts are one And other friends I have, but they Are far away from me; One dwelleth in the western vale. Beneath the cedar tree.

There's many a mountain range between, And river rolling fast, But the same heaven is o'er us both-Shall we meet there at last? And in the sunny South dwells one Who hath forgotten me; But the looks and voices of thy home, Come they not back to thee And doth the heart not long to see Thy Northern home again, Where murmur, with deep melody, The waters of Champlain. And thou, my father, thou hast been As kind a friend and true,

In sunshine and in saddened hours, As daughter ever knew. When time's dark blight is on thy power, And on thy brow his lines, O be it mine to cheer that hour. As thou hast long blessed mi These thrilling birth-day dreams, they com-

Like music on a lyre, Whose strings are broken, and whose tones Have lost their glowing fire. Yet it is well that saddened thought Hath still a place with mirth. That heaven may never be forgot

Amid the joy of earth Youth's Medallion.

Exhibition of the Blind.

This exhibition, at New York, was full of interest. We find the following notice of it in a New York paper. The pupils occupied the platform, Dr. Cox presiding. The Band, composed of eight young men entirely blind, performed the Overture of La Bayadere in a highly scientific and masterly manner, and the teacher of the boys rose to examine them in Astronomy. He put many questions to them respecting the ning of Astronomy, and required them to explain what was meant by the Solar System at was the velocity of light—the diameter of the sun, &c., &c. To all these questions they returned correct and lucid answers which would have shamed many older pupils with the advantage of sight. A young man named Robert Elder then performed varia-tions on the pianoforte, and an albumen boy, with hair perfectly white, was brought out to

ead, which he did by feeling with two fin- As to usefulness, the palm must be zers the raised or embossed letters in a Tes- conceded, for the present age, to Dr. ament, printed for the use of the blind. Af- Chalmers; he is more bold, more decistament, printed for the use of the boys brought ter him there were three other boys brought to read, who astonished the audience by more ready to commit his unfinished more ready to commit his unfinished to the facility. One of them read that touching passage in the New Testament respecting s healing the blind man, which created a of the minuter graces which fetter Mr. great sensation among the audience. After Hall, and limit his efforts, and have left this, an interesting girl named Ann Smith was him after fifty years of public life, the seated at the piano, which she played, and author of far fewer works, and those sung a song composed by Mrs. Embury, en- works, of less extent, and less general "They tell me Spring is coming,"

A smile of contentment now plays on her face-For the pages of science her flugers can trace.

Your eyes with transporting smotions can view
The calm evening sky in its mantle of blue;
She, mentally traces every orb as it files
In its course through the boundless expanse of the skies.

She treads, with new vigor, each woodland and glen;

While, touched by her fingers, the harp, soft and clear,

Then think not unhappy-though sightless-this band-

Deplore not their lot! A munificent hand,
With blessings the choicest, our pathway hath strewn!
Neglected, unheeded no longer we roam!

Kind friends are around us-they soften our woes

repeated and repeated again.

Robert Hall and Dr. Chalmers.

plete, and connected beauties before the

eve of the spectator. Chalmers, in

short, is more impassioned. Mr. Hall

more sublime; the one declaims, the

other argues; the first storms the mind,

the second charms it and unfolds all it

sympathies. Dr. Chalmers is adapted for

the popular ear. His bold and reiterated

statements, his overwhelming tide of

words, his projecting and striking im-

agery, his small number of distinct

thoughts enforced in various different

forms, all make him the preacher for the

crowded popular auditory. Mr. Hall is

the preacher for the scholar, the student, the metaphysician, the man of elegant

education, the fastidious, proud despiser

of spiritual religion, the pretender to

competent and unprejudiced heart.

And point to the source whence pure happiness flow We taste the delights education has given, And look from this world to a brighter in Heaven!

The recital of this poem, in the clear sweet

ess now gladdens the ear

importance, than Dr. Chalmers has produced in one fourth portion of that time. to music composed by Mr. Rief, the instructor In the next age it is possible that Mr. of the pupils in the institution, and another Hall's publications may fetch up the way girl, about 20 years of age, named Frances J. he appears to have lost in the present Crosby, recited the following piece of poetry, All his practical writings will live, and was composed by herself for the ocexercise a powerful sway over the public casion, within a very few hours of her knowmind, when many of Dr. Chalmers may ing that the exhibition was to take place. have done their work and been forgotten. How lonely and sad is the sightless one's lot, Who dwells in seclusion, neglected, forgot, Unpitied, uncherished, no gentle one near To moisten her cheek with sweet sympathy's tear! Had Mr. Hall more of the bold and intrepid character of Dr. Chalmers; would he write with less anxiety and refinement; While fond hearts around her beat lightly and gay, would he devote himself to the prosecu-In silent dejection her hours drag away; Tho' the blithe notes of gladness oft burst on her ear, tion of some great national topic, touch-They come not her grief-stricken bosom to cheer ing the interests of morals and religion; Or if, when the curtain of midnight is drawn, would be disregard more his own feelings, And the fair tints of evening are faded and gone, A mother bends o'er her—she bends but to weep— And adds to her anguish a pang yet more deep. in order to do good to a transitory world; there is nothing which he might not be And must she still linger thus shrouded in gloom? Not one ray of sight her dark path to illume? Oh, no! that lone heart, all benighted and drear, capable of effecting under God's blessing; for no man of the present age has gained The light of instruction hath power to cheer. the ear, and fixed the love and admira-Bright visions of happiness float o'er her now, tion of his countrymen more than Robert Br. WILSON.

The Forlorn Hope.

The following forcible illustration was sed by Elder Knapp in a farewell sermon:

Some years ago there was a vessel

stranded on the shores of Scotland, and

as she was tossing and heaving in the

howling tempest, and becoming a perfect wreck, hundreds of people collected on the beach, gazing upon the noble ship as she was heaved and tossed by the roaring billows; presently the poorsufferers on voice of the sightless girl who composed it, board saw, to their amazement, that they sounded like the sweet tone of a bell, in the were throwing bombshells at the ship, death-like stillness that reigned around, and and they wondered that they could be so drew tears from the eye of every listener. Twas inhuman as to undertake to kill them off indeed a beautiful and interesting sight, when with bombshells; but soon one reached the sun, glancing out from behind a cloud, the deck, and to their joy and surprise, sent down his declining rays upon that spell-bound audience; to see them with their feabound audience; to see them with their fea-tures beaming with sympathy, and their eyes streaming with tears—their attitude betraying the most intense anxiety to catch every word the main-mast, and then making fast that fell from her lips. She concluded, and another rope to the deck, which was sent was led to her seat amid thundering applause, to them in the same way, they let down the life-boat, took hold of the rope, and in that way pulled themselves over the raging billows, till they were safely landed on shore. Now, why is it that sin-To compare Mr. Hall with another ners are so opposed to have truth presplendid genius of our age, Dr. Chalmers, sented in such a manner, as they will is a difficult, and prehaps an invidious feel its force, and yield themselves up to task. They are both most highly gifted its convictions, though it be clothed in a and most powerful men, raised up and manner not the most pleasing to the carqualified for the church of Christ; but nal heart? I have used that language in they are very different in their character my discourses, and those figures, which I of mind. As to the use of the English considered the best adapted to carry the language and purity of composition, Mr. truth home to their consciences; and will Hall, the most elegant writer of the day, you disregard the truths of the living God stands confessedly superior to Dr. Chalon account of the shell that contains mers, whose corruptions, neglects, inventhem? The dreadful tempest is raging tions, and bad taste, make his finest around you, and the ship, fitted up by the discourses at times unintelligible. But great Builder of the world, and designed this is an introductory and very inferior to bear your immortal spirit into the point. As to power of mind, I should harbor of eternal felicity, is liable every think Mr. Chalmers the more daring and moment to be dashed on the dark mounvigorous, and Mr. Hall the more delicate tains of death, and the cargo, which cost and acute reasoner. Dr. Chalmers is the Captain of your salvation his life, is bold; Mr. Hall beautiful. Dr. Chalmers in danger of being swallowed up in the seizes one idea, which he expands by fiery billows that roll around you. And amplification and reiteration through a when I see MY MASTER's vessel, with the discourse; Mr. Hall combines and works priceless cargo on board, liable to be up a variety of arguments in support of ingulfed in the abyss of sin. I must obey his topic; never loses sight of his my commission, and cry out, "Ship ahoy! there are breakers ahead!" "Trim sail!" with exquisite taste; and leaves an and "lay" for the star of Bethlehem; impression upon the mind more soft, "reef the topsail" of vanity—"take in the more pleasing, but perhaps not much less mainsail" of sin, and lay "hard to" the powerful, than his great contemporary. Dr. Chalmers gives only one or two projecting truths, and leaves his subject Infidelity. This, sinner, is what I am confessedly incomplete. His sermons commissioned to do, and I am not at are composed of many separate thoughts, liberty to turn to the right hand or to the slightly linked to one another: and like left, till I have by some means arrested the reaches in the majestic course of the vour attention, and made you sensible of Rhine, which succeed each other by imminent danger. I must do it, though breaks, and expand upon the eye with for the time you may deride, and perseextraordinary beauty when you enter cute, and laugh me to scorn; it is no them, but are succeeded by a narrow flow worse treatment than my Master received of the stream at each interval, his sermons are a succession of bold and magnificent truths, wrought out with strength, greater than his Lord;" (John 15: 20,) and then left by the preacher, that he may "nor he that is sent greater than he that press on to the next mighty idea. Mr. sent him." Now, because we have thrown Hall's sermons are a beautiful whole, some bombshells, by which you might less daring in the general parts, but more catch hold of the silken cords of love that closely connected; coming on the mind God is extending to you, and thus be with great conviction, and expanding his drawn from this tempest-tossed world one important subject at once before the of sin to heaven, you say we are treating view; as the wide and fair lakes of Swit- you very ill and uncivil, while we are

zerland spread their varied, and com- seeking your eternal salvation. Boston Courier

Retrospection.

Theu shalt always have joy in the evening, if thou has

When drawing toward the couch of rest, With weary head and grateful breast, If the bright trace of duty done Gleamed on thee from the setting sun, If every winged hour that fled Bore prayer and blessing on its head, Then o'er the history of the day Shall Memory shed a blissful ray,-Each hope a glorious garment take, And at their bidding, Joy awake.

Affecting and Admirable.

philosophy not thoroughly fathomed. His Hannah More, in a letter to her sister, master mind, his acute insight into the in 1782, relates the following interesting very inmost soul, his candor towards his incident:

opponents, his infinite reverence for Holy 'The other morning the captain of one Her countenance was serene and gentle, be realmess was not impaired a single preakfasted at Sir Charles Middleton's, and related the following little anecdote:

One day he went out of his own ship to dine on board of another; while he was there, a storm arose, which in a short title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, a storm arose, which in a short title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, and related title straw in a garret st Scripture, his cautious, conclusive argu- of Commodore Johnson's Dutch prizes mentation, his delicate and sublime breakfasted at Sir Charles Middleton's, bursts of imagery, his superiority to and related the following little anecdote party feelings and interests, insure the One day he went out of his own ship to attention and fix the conviction of every dine on board of another; while he was

time made an entire wreck of his own which was destroying her, and not able ship, to which it was impossible for him to give bread to those poor little beings, to return. He had left on board two who were weeping around her. In he little boys, one four and the other five own husband, too, who ought to have ders, and put them in the boat. The her woes, instead of relieving them; and black was stepping into it himself, but and consumed them himself, in drunkenheroic negro did not hesitate a moment. came from the staircase, and there waitelegy of it, but it is above poesy.'

Sketch of a Sailor's Life.

lated to an agent of the Liverpool Seamen's Friend Soc. "I am a miracle of mercy. Were I our respect, when we think, that the beto trace my past life, and lay it before you, it would surprise you. I had a religious education; but being a thought- hausted by long trials!-Baron Degeraness boy, my mind ran upon the sea. About the age of fourteen, when my parents thought of putting me to some trade, I left home, and parents, and engaged myself as a sea-boy, from Sunderland. Our first voyage was to the North-ern Colonies. In this ship I date my first introduction to sin; the master and inst introduction to sin; the master and all hands were sinners—great sinners.

Master cursing, men cursing, I soon learned to do as others did. When at the foreign port, I added to my other sins, the sin of drunkenness. Thus I continued, a beast among men; and as for my coult that was never thought of One. soul, that was never thought of. One vessels were going out, a Captain asked liam Hague. Just published by day, being on the Pierhead, when some me, if I wanted a ship? and if I was a sailor? I answered with an oath, 'Yes; and 'if he wanted a man I was ready to go.' He said something about my swearing, but I did not mind that. He said, Where is your new I had all I was worth about me.' 'Jump into the boat, and be off; we will rig you had be off; we will rig you had be off; we will rig you had be off to the day. A complete assortment of Babies and Testamenta had be off to the day. A complete assortment of Babies and Testamenta had be off to the orders of Country of the last of the most liberal discounts made to all who had be off to the orders of Country of the last Where is your kit?' I informed him, the boat sent off, he turned to me and said, 'My man, we allow no swearing on board this ship, it is a temperance ship; you may have what clothing you want; do your duty, and you may make yourself comfortable.' He turned away; I self comfortable.' He turned away; I the boat sent off, he turned to me and cursed him. The mate who was near, looked at me, and said, 'You must not swear on board this vessel. Here, go swear on board this vessel. Here, go up aloft, and unfurl that sail.' 'Well,' thought I, 'I am in a pretty trap; no swearing, and no grog!' However, being a good seaman, I turned to, and worked away until dinner was called, when down I came. My shipmates were cheerful and merry, and one addressed cheerful and merry, and one addressed me about something,-with an oath I answered him. 'Halloo,' says he, 'no swearing on board this ship. This put my pipe out. 'Well,' thought I, 'if this is my fortune, I am done for.' How is my fortune, I am done for.' However, all passed on until evening, when I was given to understand, my master mustered all hands to prayer. This beat all. At that moment came to my recolection, the evenings I had spent at home in my youthful days, when my dear father mustered us all at evening to even my force of the evenings. To which is now added an Appendix, containing a large number of original and devotional Hymns noty from the pen of Elder N. Colver, of Roston. Just published and for sale, at the Frinting Office of J. IIOWE, No. 39, Merchants' Row, at the New England the Bookstores in Charlestown. Gwis. May 93. mustered us all at evening to pray. It burst my hardened heart. I shed tears, Newcomb's Four Pillars, or the Truth of Christian Demonstrated. In four distinct and independent and ashamed was I to go down. One of the men seeing me wipe my eyes, whispered to me, 'Fear not, go down with me;
master will pray for you, you need it.'
I went down, and the men all stood, when the master gave out a hynm. This cut New Study for Sabbath Schools. the master gave out a hynm. This cut me again; for it was a hymn I learned when a boy. I cried again; thought of home. The master read a short psalm and prayed: the man prayed who took me down; and he prayed for me. Home, home, was in all. I wept, and said, Amen. When we came up, I said to the man My heart is broke; what must the man, 'My heart is broke; what must I do?' 'Do?' said he, 'why nothing but throw off the devil, and go to the Lord Jesus Chirst as you are, and cast yourself upon him who died to save you. Fear not, you'll find peace.' 'Ah sir,' said he, addressing your Secretary, 'many days was I in deep trouble. 'Ah sir,' said he, addressing your Secretary, 'many days was I in deep trouble, and continued so until I came to this room, when it pleased God to show me there was mercy for me; and now I can rejoice in God my Saviour. Happy am I to relate what the Lord has done for me; but the I and is good, and his mercy is the Sabbath—the manner in which the canonic in the sabbath—the manner in which the sabbath and the sabbath and the sabbath—the manner in which the sabbath and the sabbath an

Patience under Trials.

I have seen a well born young lady, whom the reverses of her family had plunged into indigence, after having been reduced for subsistence to the labor of her hands, attacked by a cancer. She suffered acute pains. Everything failed her. She had not even linen, with which to dress her wounds. She had not even a bed to repose upon in her agony. She saw her malady increase, from day; and she felt that her strength was declining. She had no other prospect of relief, than the tomb open to receive her. But not a complaint escaped her lips.

No. **CORNHILL.

NEW SABRATH SCHOOL, BOOKS. The Depository will be subjected in the publication of stablant. School Books, lately published. Orders from the country will be to her with a large assortment of the publication of the Am. S. Union and the Mass. S. S. Society; such as are approved by the Committee of Publication. Society containty on hand. S. When the subject would remind our time of Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, Test Books, Bymn of Bibles, Scripture Maps, &c., &c.

**A complete assortment of the publications of the Am. Batter trabilications Society containty on hand. S. When the publications of the Am. Batter trabilications Society containty on hand. S. When the publications of the Am. Batter trabilications Society containty on hand. S. When the publications of the Am. Batter trabilications Society containty on hand. S. When the publications Society containty on hand. S. When the publications Society containty on hand. S. When the publications of the Am. Batter trability is supplied with the publications of the Am. S. Union and the Mass. S. S. Society; such as are approved by the Market of Publications Society containty on hand. S. When the publications Societ But not a complaint escaped her lips.

years old, under the care of a poor old been her consolation and support, she olack servant. The people struggled to had an additional subject of cutting sorget out of the sinking ship into a large row; and she was thus supporting, at the oat, and the poor black took his master's same time, the sufferings of body and wo children, tied them into a bag and soul. But she supported them with an putting in a little pot of sweetmeats unalterable sweetness, pardoning even or them, slung them across his shoul- the unworthy husband, who aggravated boat by this time was quite full; the who abused the succors destined for her, was told by the master there was no ness. I have seen aged, infirm, and foroom for him; that either he or the saken widows occupying a nook so low children must perish, for the weight of and narrow, that one could scarce enter both must sink the boat. The exalted, it, and having no other light than what Very well," said he, "give my duty to ing the immense favor of entering into a ny master, and tell him I beg pardon for hospital; (for such is the great and suall my faults," and then-guess the rest preme ambition, such the object of the -plunged to the bottom, never to rise wishes of a great number.) And alas!gain, till the sea shall give up her dead. how many desire it in vain, and cannot told it the other day to Lord Monboddo, obtain it! I have seen miseries which who fairly burst into tears. The great- pass all belief, and physical tortures st lady in this land wants me to make an united with the most pressing wants and painful privations; and all these endured by martyrs of patience, without aid, hope, or witness; submitting to the Divine will. Where are crowns worthy of such triumph? What tenderness mingles with

Advertisements.

New Books.

dague. Just published by
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Super do. do. Plain and Fancy Colors,

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sper Bix and Blue Hix Brombatines, from the celebra
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9000 yds. Chine Mones, de Laine, New Styles, 1-6.
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Hats of every description made to order, and everanted.

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infexasple. Abstinence, though com-schain of habit, gives the votary a new royage of life, and often terminates in Price—6 cents single, \$4,00 per hun-AFRAID THERE IS A GOD.

specing that free-shalting and free drinking are frequentslied. The doubter flies for solace to the bottle, till be
see a dreadand. The drunked seeks his only absolution
the isselsers of infidelity. But then comes the dying
and with it the fear that there is a God.—Price—
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Specimens of his workmanship may be seen independent to the seek many the seeks have been he will not make their
tory.

He likewise informs individuals that he will not make their
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The substitution of peaceful firesides for temples of discord.—Price—8 cents single, 35 00 per hundred. Volume 2.

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Brandy taken as a medicine for the body may sometime rain the soul—The remseller's fate—The old Dutchman's row—The ministry on absolute security against the cure intemperance—The Clercyman reformed—The Irish widow of four drunkards—The Temperance feormer lost on wine—Price—50 cents single, \$5 00 per dozan.

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I rejoice that efforts are about to be made, greatly to increase the circulation and reading of the 'Temperanca Tales' of Mr. Sargeni.

We, the underedged, recommend the Temperanca Tales we, the underedged, recommend the Temperanca Tales for general circulation:—N. Lord. President, Ebenesse Adams, and Sargery, of Partmouth College. N. H., President, Ebenesse and Sargery, of Partmouth College. N. H., President, Ebenesse Melien, S. Adams, S. Fessenden, J. D. Kinseman, J. Neal, Wm. Cutter, Asa Cummings, Portland, Me.; Esth Terry, Hartford, Ct.; D. A. White, B. Pickman, Salem; J. Tappan, Boston: Israel W. Putnam, T. F. King, A. P. Pea body, C. Barroughe, G. C. Beckwith, L. Cawford, M. Howe, E. Smith, D. Marks, E. C. Chao, J. Stavers, Portsmouth, N. H.

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Howe, E. Smith, D. Marke, E. C. Counce, S. Marke, R. Bouth, N. H.
E. C. Delevan, J. T. Norton, Ira Harris, Archibald Campbell, Henry Trowbridge, J. F. Bacon, Ex. Com. of the N. Y.
State Trans, Society.

Andorer Theological Seminary, March 8, 1835.—The
undersigned most heartily recommend the publication of the
"Temperance Fales," and of suincertly kept that means
may be devised to put a copy into the hands of every samily
nour country, and which we have seen, as more highly
addinged to the purpose of promoting the grant interest of
temperance.

T. H. SKINWER, R. ERERSON,
T. H. SKINWER, R. ERERSON,
A. S. MORTING OF THE PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

schipfed to the purpose of promounts of the Stream.

Lennard Woods, M. Stream.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maine State Temperance Society, held April 21, 1825, it was usual impossive youted, That the Committee approve the publication of the "Temperance Tales," and that said work the commended to the favorable regard of the public, as among the most useful publications in the cause of temperance, with which the Committee are acquainted.

**String Plants of Temperance Tales, Jam. 5, 1828.

Str. Laura's Plants, Jam. 5, 1828.

Str. Laura's Plants, Jam. 5, 1828.

Letter to her

Letter

GERRIT SELTE, Peterbore', N. Y., Prof Portun, Union College. Ambert College.

Elder Jacob Knapp.

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Having bad occasion to observe that some persons afficient with Hernia, have suffered much for the want of a workman, aktiful in accommodating Trueses to the pseuliarlise of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Footer, to supply the delicinety occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of this work, I am satisfeed that Mr. Footer is seen agaquatated and the work, I am satisfeed that Mr. Footer is seen agaquatated as a commodating three of those instruments and ingenious is accommodating those they would be accommodating those of the wariety of cases which occar, feel myself therefore after the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to the other than the life of the other of the supply the secret fitted to the other or the supply their wants in regard to the other or the life of the other of the other of the other or the other of the other other of the other other of the other o

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for insulinal Hernia, and find the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for insulinal Hernia, and find the use of Mr. revery desirable purpose, and consider it me to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it me to any other which I have employed.

Plymouth, Nov. 1st, 1859.

Roston, Marsh 10, 1842.

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JOHN KANDALO,

Certificate from Dr. Coffin, of Lynn.

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years past, and it is due to him to declare that in every
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given universal satisfaction.

ED. L. COFFIN, M. B.

Revival Hymns.

s always curre by it.
The usual sympton:s of this disease (Bronchitis) ore c

al inial to the numerous recommendations of Dr. Jayas's medicines, which have already appeared. I have found in the terminal control of the property of the

Prof. in Hamilton Lit. & Theol. Seminary.

Prof. in Hamilton Lit. & Theol. Seminary.

From Edenacy Wideler, of Providence, R. I.

A Carp.—I give the following facts, that ill interested may be benefited by the operation.

Tam sixty-f. in years of are, have been four years very ericular afficied with the ASTHMA, have tried several physicians, and taken many certain cures all of great expression and taken many certain cures all of great expression and taken many certain cures all of great expression and taken may certain the properties of the years of the properties of the properties

ridence, Oct. 25, 1841.

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